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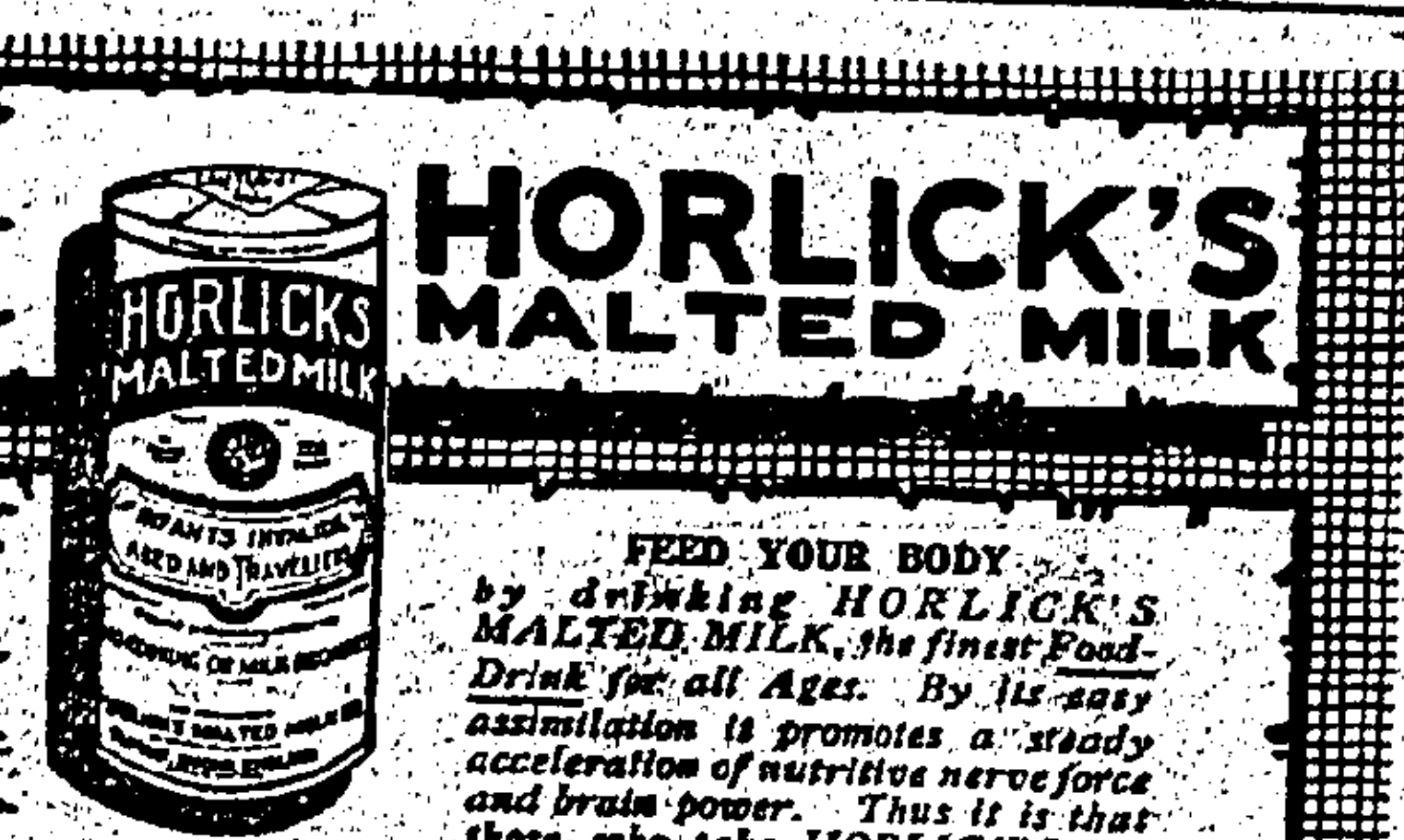
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PARLIAMENT OPENED. IMPOSING STATE PAGEANT

The King and Queen, accompanied by the officers of the household, drove in State to Westminster on February 15th to open the third session of the second Parliament of their reign. The Royal procession, which reverted once more to the spectacular ceremonial of former days, was acclaimed throughout its passage from Buckingham Palace to St. Stephen's Yard by many thousands of people. During the morning they had taken up positions at every point of vantage along the route, drawn, in the main, by a desire to demonstrate their loyal sympathy and support in the performance by the King of one of the most important State functions of the year.

In point of splendour and impressiveness the procession recaptured its former hold upon the popular imagination. We had once more the appeal of stately movement, of colour, and of the picturesque. There were the Guardsmen of old, with their scarlet tunics, their white and gold facings, in all the immaculate purity of a "new issue," and, withal, a notable addition to their proud display in the shape of rows of medals and ribbons, telling of great deeds upon the battlefield. There appeared once more the old State coach, in all its gilded magnificence, its gorgeous external carvings, flashing beneath the rays of the sun. Not since February, 1914, had it performed its traditional function. The uncompromising utilitarianism of the war period had seen its temporary eclipse, but with the glinting cuirass and waving plumes upplanting the severe Service khaki of the Royal bodyguard of those years, it was a veritable necessity to the complete picture.

In the return to the pageantry of established usage before the war there could scarcely have been lacking a sense of all that that ceremonial has stood for through succeeding ages. The public progress of the King, his worthy relationship of the Sovereign to his people and their chosen representatives, the Monarchy and representative institutions have grown up side by side in this country from a remote age. Changes and adjustments imposed from time to time, by negotiation or by violence, there have been—but Britons, most blessed of all peoples, have never been without their councils in one form or another. From the fourteenth century onwards has it been the custom for the King to address himself to his people in quest of counsel or an expression of their will. The symbolism was a reminder, after these past years of tense, dramatic upheaval, of the deep-rooted and age-long sanction upon which the Constitution rests.

A BLAZE OF COLOUR

The forecourt of Buckingham Palace presented a dazzling picture as the procession drew in from the Royal Mews. Khaki had early been banished from the scene when the Guard was changed and the new sentries took their posts in bearskins and scarlet. In the quadrangle and the forecourt the Guards of Honour made a blaze of colour. Postillions, coachmen, and outriders were resplendent in full State equipages, matching the six State carriages which were to take part in the procession. At the gates the entrance was flanked by Royal Horse Guards and Life Guards, while a detachment of Royal Horse Guards was drawn up facing the Palace beneath the Victoria memorial. The King and Queen took their places in the Royal coach just before 11.25, and the procession shortly afterwards moved off. The King wore the frock uniform of a General Officer, while the Queen was enveloped in a wonderful cloak of ermine. Her Majesty wore a small diamond crown, and her ornaments included the famous Cullinan diamond. Passing out into the Mall, the King and Queen, who could be clearly discerned through the glass sides of the State coach, were the recipients of an ovation from great masses of people collected outside the walls of the Palace. Conspicuous in their ranks were the bright scarlet cloaks of the pupils of the Guards' Home School, who, as usual, were given a favourable position from which to view the procession.

A Sovereign's escort of Household Cavalry was in the van of the procession. The Yeomen of his Majesty's Bodyguard were once again in their old place of honour, walking in attendance behind the State coach, while three of the King's Equerries rode on horseback in immediate attendance. The vista of the Mall, with its trees already in bud and its broad expanses kept by lines of scarlet Guardsmen, made an impressive setting for the King's progress. From the dense crowds in the Horse Guards Parade and in Whitehall itself their Majesties had a uniformly demonstrative reception, to which they had repeatedly to bow acknowledgment. The windows of the Government offices were draped with crimson, and each had its quota of cheering people. The Cenotaph, with its sacred associations, imposed an air of solemnity upon the proceedings as Parliament-square itself all was brightness and colour again. Here were congregated many thousands of people, who doffed their hats when the Royal coach swung lightly into view behind the eight black horses, and the bands played the National Anthem. As their Majesties entered the House of Lords the Royal Standard was broken from the Victoria Tower.

The crowds who waited along the route of the procession had a good deal to reward them in the nature of an unexpected spectacle. The arrival of the foreign diplomats was interesting, because some of them, too, had had recourse to their State equipages, notably the Ambassadors of Japan, Spain, Italy, and France. The German Ambassador, on the other hand, proceeded to Westminster by motor-car.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords, with its mellow, dark walls, with the soft radiance of the windows on which our ninety-six Kings and Queens are formally portrayed, a solemn company, with the glow of red

benches in the midst, makes an admirable setting for magnificence. The building may be, as time counts in our country, of yesterday, but it is in the tradition of British state. The assembly which gathers there to hear the King's Speech links the present with the past in the symbolism of scarlet robes and ermine, in the mingling of names long famous with those whose achievement is of yesterday and to-day. The order of the King's procession, the heralds in their tabards, the great officers of ancient dignity, the historic emblems, the Sword of State, and Cap of Maintenance, recall the long development of the realm, its trials and its triumphs, and the bonds of inheritance and loyalty which link our Empire with the little nation which a thousand years ago built the first Palace of Westminster for the King of one part of a small island. There in King's George's crown, beside the sapphire which Edward the Confessor wore, beside the ruby under whose glow Henry V. fought at Agincourt, shines the great jewel of India, the Kohinoor, one of the stars of the African diamond which was only dug out of the earth yesterday to be the gift of the Dominion to the King of a world-wide Empire. The many-hued brilliance of that diadem lights the story of the long achievement of the British people.

Among the dresses of the peeresses, though the occasion does not invite striking display, blue and green and gold shone against quieter tones. But it is inevitable that the robes of the peers should dominate the scene. Nothing can contend with masses of scarlet. When the greater part of the Chamber is occupied therewith, the ladies' dresses, and even their diamonds, are but embroidery upon the magnificence. But some variety the scene had, in the solemn black and gold vestments of the law, in the prelates' lawn, in the diplomatic uniforms and orders. Most English as the ceremony is, it is something much more than English. The envoys of foreign Powers gather on one side the throne; there over against them you see a stranger significant illustration of the meaning of the Empire in the new world which is taking form. Beside the High Commissioner of New Zealand sits a man whose dark, bearded face is draped in white, the Emir Feisal.

THEIR MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL

Long before the hour of the King's coming the red benches are crowded and the murmur of talk fills the chamber. The Duke of York comes and takes his seat with the other peers of the realm. A little later, talk is suddenly hushed, and all are standing as the Prince of Wales passes to his chair on the right of the throne, and the chamber on the grey day is so dark that faces at a distance can hardly be made out. Again the murmur of talk rises, to be hushed once more as the splendours of pursuivants are seen beyond the glass doors and standing peers and peeresses await the King. Slowly the resplendent figures enter and cross the floor of the House, bowing to the throne as they pass. The candelabra become slowly brighter and brighter still until as the King and Queen are come they shine with their full light and every colour, every jewel blazes out. The King and Queen ascend the steps of the throne, and on one side stands the Marquis of Londonderry, bearing the Cap of Maintenance, on the other the Earl of Crawford holding the Sword of State. There, too, on the right, robed in black and gold, stand the Lord Chancellor and the tall figure of Mr. Balfour, still unfamiliar in this setting, though last year also he was Lord President of the Council.

At the King's bidding peers and peeresses are seated, and await the coming of his Majesty's faithful Commons. Then the Speaker is seen at the bar with the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law close behind. Taking a copy of his speech from the Lord Chancellor, the King begins to read. In its last sentences the speech told of proposals being formulated and soon to be submitted to Parliament for the reform of the Second Chamber. It may be then that we have seen one of the last of the old ceremonies of the opening of a session of Parliament. Before many years are gone it may be a different assembly which gathers in the House of Lords to await the coming of the King. But whatever may bring, it cannot break the age-old tradition of ordered development which has always inspired our national life—Daily Telegraph.

GREEK HONOURS DECLINED

The refusal of the British Government to allow Vice-Admiral Kelly to accept the honour offered him by King Constantine continues to excite comment in Greek political circles. There was a persistent rumour that, as a result of this action by the British Government, the Rhallis Cabinet would resign, but after holding two meetings, Ministers have decided to continue in office. The decision of the Greek Government to confer the Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer on Vice-Admiral Kelly and General Gramat (head of the French Military Mission) was arrived at some three months ago. In recognition of the valuable services these two officers had rendered to Greece. The presentation was delayed by the illness and death of King Alexander. When the new Government assumed office it was thought that it might be regarded as invidious if the honours were withheld, and the French and British Ministers were approached by Mr. Rhallis, who suggested that the offer should be interpreted as an act of good will towards the Allied Powers. The reply that, as neither Great Britain nor France had entered into official relations with the Government of King Constantine, permission could not be given to their naval and military representatives to accept the proffered honours, was not altogether unexpected. It has, however, accentuated an already delicate political situation.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Bones P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. BO.
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WANTED—AN Experienced Chinese Youth with good knowledge of OFFICE ACCOUNTS, General Office Work and Typing, desires an evening post. Moderate Salary accepted.—Apply to KW, care of Daily Press Office.

TO LET—43, BONHAM ROAD (opposite University). Apply C. GERKEN, 24, DOWELL & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.
EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).
Apply to—
"A. B."
Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

TO LET.
TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor. Apply to—
ROOM No. 1. [131]

FOR SALE.
FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession.
Apply to—
Box No. 583,
Care of Daily Press Office. [688]

FOR SALE.
62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wong, including with 7-roomed House and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to—
GEO. E. HALL BRUTON & Co.,
37, Queen's Road Central. [443]

TENDERS INVITED.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL, Office Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A.M., MAY 18th, 1921, and then opened for furnishing coal for Manila, P.I., Manila, Nagasaki, Mike, Japan, or other ports convenient to trade routes between Manila, P.I., Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory and San Francisco, Cal. Further information on application. [624]

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3

W. G. & Co. Ltd. 10, 11 & 12, The Arcade, Weymouth, Dorset, England. Sole Importers for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENEVA
COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"OARNARVONSHIRE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 25th March, 1921, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 25th March, 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1921. [647]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"NAMSANG"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Mar. 23rd, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, March 17th, 1921. [637]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE"
FROM NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 19th March.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Mar., will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 4th Apr., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Mar., at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1921. [687]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ELPENOR"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into HOLLIS, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 22nd Mar.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Mar. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 11th April, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1921. [673]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SCANDINAVIA.

THE Motorship
"INDIEN"
having arrived from the above ports on March 20th, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Mar. 28th, 1921, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Mar. 24th, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Messrs. THORSEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1921. [673]

"HONG MOH" DISASTER.**MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY PROCEEDINGS.****EVIDENCE OF THE OFFICERS.**

The circumstances attending the loss of the Singapore steamer *Hong Moh* were investigated yesterday by a court of enquiry comprised of the following:—Lieut. Commr. Conway Hake, R.N.R., (President), Lieut. Commr. S. Robinson, R.N. (H.M. Dockyard), and Messrs. W. Davison, (C.P.O.S.), J. McAnish, (master s.s. *Yuenhang*), and E. Walker, (master s.s. *Haiyang*).

After the President had read the formal request made by the chief officer for an enquiry and the Governor's warrant for the same to be held,

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, said that he represented the owners of the *Hong Moh* and incidentally the officers of that ship. As the enquiry might be an extended one he would not do anything to lengthen the proceedings. He recognised that it was a shipping enquiry by shipping experts. He trusted, however, that they would welcome and appreciate the assistance it was possible to give by a lawyer with experience in sifting evidence. His duty, appearing for the owners, was of course to adduce any evidence favourable to them and also any evidence that would help the Court to arrive at a decision. Incidentally, also, it was his duty to stand between the owners and officers of the ship in the event of any charge being made against them.

CHIEF OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Edwin Page Smith, the first mate, in the witness box said: We left Hongkong on the afternoon of the 2nd bound for Swatow, about 22ft. draught. Before leaving we hired to Swatow for a pilot because we did not expect the ship would be able to get over the bar owing to lack of water. We arrived off Swatow bar at high water somewhere about 9.30 or 10 the next morning. There was no pilot and it was past high water so we decided to proceed to Amoy, which we did. Between 12.30 and 1 p.m. the Swatow passengers requested us to go back to Swatow, which we did and anchored off Bill Island. We signalled for a pilot. The pilot came off and said the ship was too deep to go over the bar, so we decided to go to Amoy. We hoisted up and proceeded on our way. After I had lashed the anchors on the forecastle I went on the bridge and reported to the Captain and he took over charge of the watch and asked one of us to relieve him for dinner, which I agreed to do. I went on the bridge about 6.30 and the captain sent for his dinner and gave me his course by steering East to S. South. He told me to look out for Lammoeks light. At 6.45 I sighted Lammoeks light east by the compass. I reported same to the Captain and he told me to keep on the same course. About 7 p.m. he relieved me and took charge of the watch. I remained on deck watching the passage as I was not well acquainted with it, intending to turn in about 7.30. My watch was from 12 to 4. As I went to look over the starboard side I saw breakers and called out "Hard a starboard," which order was repeated by the Captain. Almost immediately the ship struck and stopped almost at once. I went down below to get signal rockets and with the second officer sent up detonators at short intervals. The ship finally settled down about half an hour afterwards where she was and for the present seemed safe to stay without breaking any more. This was about 2.30. We remained on the bridge standing by the passengers and crew all night. About 2.30 a.m. she broke in two, the fore part remaining on the rocks and the after part gradually "sinking." The amidship part with the funnel remained above water. During the night we assisted the passengers as much as possible, and gave them life belts and life buoys. In the morning we found the boat falls all cut. The boats were all there but difficult to get at. About 9 a.m., the steamer *Shansi* approached and put out boats which tried to approach the wreck. One man, the cook, I think, jumped from the wreck and swam to the life boat. The *Shansi* then recalled the boat as it was too rough to work the boats. We then signalled her and she answered that she would try to save life with rafts standing by to pick them up. Two rafts were on the bridge. The others were all aft. A raft was got into the water but was

lost. The crew then tried to get out the boats and got several of them in the water, all of them eventually. One boat arrived safely, I think, alongside the *Shansi*. So did another but she was swamped alongside. Part of the crew was in the first boat, Chinese firemen without an officer in charge. The second boat was swamped and I could not say who was in it. The next boat was also swamped alongside the wreck. I could not say the time, but the other boats were got out one by one with crew and passengers on board. The second officer attempted to get into the second boat, in order to go to and fro between the wreck and the *Shansi*, but could not get near it. The other boats were got out at different times in the day.

I think most of the people in them were lost. The *Shansi* then signalled that she would make an attempt to sheer a boat alongside with a line but it could not be managed. Then she signalled that she would stand by to pick up those who jumped and then go to Swatow to send out junks to assist the remainder. Several people decided to jump and the last raft was put into the water, but it got in between the two parts of the ship and only two managed to get to the *Shansi*, the second engineer and a Chinese. Nothing more was done that night. The *Shansi* said she would stand by us till the morning. We remained on deck all night. Towards morning the weather began to get worse. The forward part of the ship was listing more and sinking by the head and she was cracking and breaking underneath. The *Shansi* signalled that she would make a final effort to pick up swimmers when the tide turned about 2 p.m. She would hoist a flag to indicate the time. Chinese passengers were told that this was a chance to save their lives if they could swim, but if they could not swim it would be safer for them to remain on the wreck until assistance arrived, which the *Shansi* promised to send on arrival at Swatow. Those who decided to take the risk then took the water and swam. I was the last officer to leave the ship and was picked up by the *Shansi*. All the officers and engineers were picked up except the Captain, who died alongside the *Shansi*. A few Chinese who jumped with us were also picked up. The *Shansi* then proceeded to Swatow and arrangements were made at once to send assistance to those remaining on the wreck. The owner made arrangements and next morning the agents, I believe, sent out two launches and as many junks as possible. We arrived at Swatow somewhere about 6.45 p.m. on March 5th and reported to the British Consul in the morning who said he would wire Hongkong to send assistance. We then had to wait in Swatow pending the fixing of a place for the enquiry which it was decided should be held in Hongkong. I arrived in Hongkong by the steamer *Hydrangea* on the 12th and reported to you (the Harbour Master) but you were out. On Monday the 14th you told me to write to you to call an inquiry which I did.

The members of the Court then examined the charts of the ship's course.

The President: What was the state of the weather?—Rough.

Wind?—North-east to North.

Force?—Six. A strong wind.

Sea?—Rough.

Visibility?—Fair.

Weather?—Fine; cloudy.

What speed was the ship making on leaving Bill Island?—Nine and a half knots. It was accelerated later to about 11.

What time do you call "later"?—While you were on the watch?—No, sir. The engineers put the speed on.

What time did the ship strike?—About 7.20.

Did you check the course on taking over from the Master?—Yes.

Was it magnetic or compass course?—Compass course.

Did you fix the position of the ship while you were on watch?—I saw the Lammoeks light at 6.45. I could see we were getting close up. Of course I could not see the light until the dark set in. She was bearing east when I sighted it. At the time we were seven miles away.

I take it the only fixed mark you had was the Lammoeks light bearing east by compass?—Yes. The distance was about seven miles.

Did any untoward incident occur on the passage on the part of the crew or the passengers?—Only our first return to Swatow after having been there once.

Why was the passengers' request complied with?—When we left Singapore the tickets were sold for direct passages to Swatow. When we got to Hongkong, we found the draught too much so we decided to go to Amoy. The passengers made a fuss so we decided to try our best to get into Swatow. The passengers said they would kill the *Chiu Chue* (the comprador) if we did not put back to Swatow. There was a row in the saloon and the captain went down to the cabin to pacify them and eventually it was decided to put back to Swatow. After that they were satisfied and when they found we could not get into Swatow they made no more trouble.

Lieut. Commander Robinson: Can you tell me what assistance was sent from Swatow?—Two launches were sent the following morning, also as many junks as possible. I do not know how many.

When was that?—That was on the morning of March 6th.

Did any steamer come out from Swatow to the assistance of the wreck?—So far as I know only the launches went.

Do you know if the launches and junks actually arrived at the wreck?—Yes. Fifteen or twenty survivors were brought in by one of them. There may have been more. I could not be sure of the exact number.

How many steamers were there in Swatow when you arrived?—Seven. The launch, when it returned, reported that there were two warships at the scene of the wreck.

In answer to a question by Captain Davison the witness said:—When I came on the bridge the Captain told me he was going to pass between the Lammoeks and White Rock.

Captain McAnish: Do you remember the time you left Bill Island the second time?—I could not be quite sure, but it was past five.

And you steered the same course?—I do not know what course we steered when I got on the bridge.

Mr. Jenkin: You made a statement before the consul in Swatow?—Yes.

I just want to touch upon one or two points mentioned in your evidence concerning the position of the officers and the ship on the afternoon of the fifth. I think one of the effects of your striking the rocks was that your Morse signalling apparatus was put out of action?—The dynamo went out within five minutes.

And you were unable to communicate with any ships at night?—Yes, except by detonator.

At the time of your leaving the ship I think all available rafts and boats had either been destroyed or had floated away?—Yes.

I think six steamers altogether had passed you?—About that number.

Two steamers moored close to you at 8 o'clock, shortly after grounding, and moved to you but you were unable to reply to them and then they departed?—Yes.

On the Friday two more steamers passed and took no notice apparently of certain signals put up by the *Shansi*?—That is so.

The day you left the ship two further vessels passed and apparently took no notice of the wreck?—That is so.

As to the water and food on the wreck what was there?—Hardly any could be got. One of the firemen went down into the wreck and got some tinned meat and biscuits somewhere in the saloon. We did not get much to eat and had very little water.

What was the possibility of getting more at the time you left?—My opinion was that they would not be able to get any more.

You and your brother officers were in the water over two hours, were you not?—I was in the water about an hour.

What condition were you in when you reached the *Shansi*?—I was shaking. I was exhausted.

By Mr. Jenkin: The only other officer who was on duty at the time was the second engineer. The other officers were all off duty.

SECOND OFFICER'S EXPERIENCES.
Alfred George Corbin, second officer of the *Hong Moh*, said:

I was on the bridge with the master when we got away from Swatow bar, on March 3rd, at 5.45 p.m. The master told me to get a cross-bearing of three points off the Cape of Good Hope, Bill Island, and the middle part of Green Island. I placed this position on the chart, which gave us a departure. The master in-

pected the same and said: "The course will be South 85 East." He added: "I believe the error on that course is one east." We checked that and found that was so, and that course was set. I drew the course line on the chart as the master told me to do. It took us four miles to the south of the Boat Rocks. The master then relieved me from all duty and I left the bridge. I was in my bed at 7.30 p.m. when I felt a bump, and some grating and grinding. Fearing that something had happened I immediately went on to the bridge, found the master and first mate on the bridge and that we were stranded on the rocks, with the white and red light of the Lammoeks showing on the port bow. The ship's head was N. 64 E. by the steering compass. That is all I know of the stranding; the rest is only rescue work. We commenced to send up signals of distress.

The Court expressed a desire to have a brief account of subsequent events from the witness. He continued:

We broke in halves about three a.m. on the 4th. I had observed during the night that all the passengers made a rush for the boats on the aft-part of the vessel and almost all the boatfalls were cut away. The people were crowded into the boats, sitting in them, and the boats were on the rocks. It was quite apparent it was impossible to control the people or attempt to launch the boats even had the weather been favourable. The only hope of rescue could come from outside, apart from the means we had on the ship.

The *Shansi* came in sight about 10 a.m., bound south. She approached the Lammoeks lighthouse and signalled to him; then approached us and manoeuvred. The *Shansi* signalled, "I will try and send a boat; try not to rush it." A little while afterwards they put a life boat out. They tried to reach the wreck but found it impossible, picked up one man and, after a struggle, regained the ship.

The President: Can you go into more detail about the one man?

Witness: He was a Chinese. He jumped from the aft-part of the wreck. He was a very good swimmer. He made straight for the boat and reached it. The men in the boat saw him and they stopped rowing only sufficiently to grasp the man and haul him in. The officer in charge of the boat saw they were getting dangerously near the rocks, with the sea that was going they were not making any way at all; they were drifting, in fact, on to the rocks. Both the officers themselves helped to man the oars, and got clear, and went to the leeward of the rocks, and their ship then picked them up again. After that the *Shansi* could make no further attempt.

We hung on another night, and felt the portion of the wreck we were on was breaking up. We observed the wreckage floating astern. In the forenoon that wreckage was setting on to the rocks. In the afternoon the wreckage drifted away from the rocks, so the master and myself, observing this, he said, "The only hope we will have to get away from this lot is to jump in and trust that she can pick us up when the current is favourable." I remember that the *Shansi* about mid-day on the 5th to this effect: "We will have to jump in any minute. Will you try and pick us up as we drift astern?" The *Shansi* signalled: "Do not make the attempt until about 2 p.m. when the tide has turned. We will then give you a flag signal." A little after two we had the signal. All the British and many of the Chinese jumped in with us. We were helped on board with lines. It was impossible for the *Shansi* to launch a boat. When I recovered, I spoke to the master. He said: "I have decided to get into Swatow as quick as possible and send out fishermen, which we think is the most suitable thing to get the remainder of the people off the wreck; also to inform the naval authorities and see if they can send assistance to the wreck." That is all I can state.

Captain Davison: Did the captain lay the course off himself?
Witness: No. That was a spare chart for the use of the officer of the watch. Afterwards the captain laid off his own chart in his cabin.
In your memory quite clear as to the course you steered?—Yes, S. 85 E., error 1 East. The witness repeated his conversation with the captain which had impressed the facts on his memory.

The President: What was the state of the weather?—A very strong N.W. wind, on the port bow, somewhere about N.N.W.

The President: That would be N.E.

Witness: It was on the port bow.

The President: If you were running

astern on the port bow you could not get any way in it.

Witness: I should have said "North-East."

The President: Be careful, you are giving this on oath, you know.

The witness added that the sea was rough and the visibility was not good; he could see Namoo Island.

By Mr. Jenkin: The captain was the only officer on the bridge when witness left to go below.

Mr. Jenkin: It would have been impossible to pick up the Lammoeks Light, bearing east?

Witness: Yes, we were far too much southward to pick it up bearing east.

You signed a document called "A Protest" in connection with this casualty? Yes, as regards the weather.

Weather and sea, and generally as to course and picking up Lammoeks Light.—Yes.

You read that before you signed it?—Yes, but I signed it with the stipulation that a portion I could not swear to because I was not present on the bridge.

In that protest to which you were party you agreed that this light when it was picked up was bearing east by the compass?—I was not on the bridge when it was picked up.

But you agree that that was in the statement?—Yes.

(Continued on page 1.)

THEATRE ROYAL.
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"HONG MOH" DISASTER.

(Continued from page 3.)

CHIEF ENGINEER QUESTIONED.

The next witness called was the Chief Engineer, William Arnott.

The President: Were the main engine and auxiliary machinery in good order up to the time of stranding?

The witness: The only statement I can make is that everything was all right. At 7.30 at night the ship struck the rocks. What time did you get under weigh?

I don't remember exactly. The second engineer will tell you all about that.

Can you tell us what time you got under way, leaving Swatow?—I cannot remember.

Further questions framed with a view to eliciting the time the ship left Swatow met with such unsatisfactory and inconclusive answers from the witness, who appealed across the court to the second engineer for information, that the President dismissed him with a curt, "That will do, thank you." The chief engineer had scarcely reached the end of the court room when a question to the second engineer, who was now in the witness box, drew from the former the following declaration:—"I will tell you all about it. The second engineer was on the watch at the time when it happened. I want to explain. I am just beginning to understand what things are about."

The President asked that the witness be removed.

Further talk was cut short by one of the persons present gently but firmly leading the chief engineer out of the court room. He left the room wearing the hat he had placed on his head on stepping down from the witness box, and murmuring "I don't feel well at all."

SECOND ENGINEER DESCRIBES

MOVEMENTS.

Harold Velje, the second engineer, detailed the movements of the ship after leaving Hongkong. Outside Swatow, about 4.30 p.m., the Captain, he said, told him to get under weigh as soon as possible. They got under weigh at 4.35 p.m. About 5 p.m., the chief engineer came below and informed him the number of revolutions to go. At 6 p.m. he was relieved for dinner by the chief engineer but returned to the engine room about 6.30. About 6.35 the chief engineer came below and told him to increase the speed as the weather was getting rough. He carried out these instructions. About 7.30 he felt the strike. A few seconds later the telegraph rang "Stop." "I stopped the engine. The water was rising on to the starting platform. I ordered all the firemen on deck and then went on deck myself and reported to the chief engineer that the engine room was flooded. I stood by on the bridge all night. The next afternoon about 4 p.m. we received a message that the *Shanai* was picked up swimmers. I jumped over, swam to the *Shanai* and was picked up."

Captain Davison: You said you increased speed. What speed?—It was forty-seven revolutions. Speed was increased to 57 revolutions, from 9 knots to 10.

When the speed was increased to 57 revolutions do you know whether that was reported to the bridge or not?—I cannot say. The message the chief engineer gave me was that he was increasing speed by the Captain's orders.

THE CAPTAIN'S ORDER.

The Court then adjourned until 2.15 p.m. On resumption,

B. A. H. Crewe, third engineer, gave evidence as to repairing the port light at a few minutes to 7 o'clock. He then saw two lights ahead, one white and one red. The white one was very bright and appeared to be above the red. He heard the Captain give the quarter master the order "10deg. South," about this time. About a quarter past seven he felt a bump, heavy grating, and the boat listed.

The President: Which way?—To the port side.

The witness continued that he remained on the bridge. Many people came to the bridge; there was a regular crush, and rockets were being fired.

The President: Did you overhear any conversation between the Captain and the first mate?—I could not distinguish distinctly, they were talking.

Lieut. Commr. Robinson: Was there any wireless installation on the ship?—No.

Did you see any ships passing the wreck from the time she struck to the time you left?—The next morning, to my knowledge, one, between 9 and 10 o'clock, I should think.

Was she a steamer?—Yes.

What kind?—She had one black funnel and two masts.

How far off from you?—Close to the mainland on the port side.

How many miles away do you think?—I cannot say.

Could you distinguish anybody on the bridge?—No, it was too far.

Mr. Jenkin alluded to the witness's evidence as to seeing the red light at 6.45 p.m. He did not know what weight the Court was attaching to that evidence, but he was prepared to cross-examine to elicit that the red light showed in a sector over the White Rocks, and it would not be possible to see it unless in the sector, i.e. S.W. of the White Rocks. If he were right on that he had no wish to ask any questions.

Francis Schiedigger, the fourth engineer, intimated that he spoke Malay. Mr. Jenkin said that the second engineer could translate.

The Court accepted that witness as interpreter.

The evidence obtained was brief and to the effect that the witness was awakened in his bed by the force of the collision. He went on the bridge and remained there till daylight. He swam to the *Shanai* at 3.30 in the afternoon. "I have no further statement to make," concluded the witness. He was not further examined.

R. F. Chapkanvala, the ship's doctor, was the next witness.

The President: How many people, all told, were in the *Hong Moh* when you left Hongkong?—I could not tell you exactly—eleven or twelve hundred, over a thousand.

PASSENGER'S ACCOUNT.

The President: Have you any passengers you wish called, Mr. Jenkin?

Mr. Jenkin: Yes. There is one passenger who is also one of the owners of the Company.

This witness, Lim Seow Kiew, of the Hong Ho Company, Singapore, gave an account of the voyage of the steamer. He said that as the ship was not able to cross the bar at Swatow, the Captain decided to go to Amoy. There were 230 Swatow passengers, and they went to the *Chin Chew* (compradore) and demanded that the ship should land them at Swatow. They were looking rather pugnacious and after some consultation between the *Chin Chew* and the Captain it was decided to return to Swatow and try to get the passengers landed, by junk or a steamer. The sea was very rough and no junk dared to come alongside.

After that, the Swatow passengers were pacified and satisfied, and the ship steamed on again for Amoy. That was about 4.30 p.m. About 7.30, when he was in the saloon, he felt a shock, followed by two or three others, and realised that the vessel had run on some rocks. Some of the saloon passengers got out of order; there was panic. He tried to pacify them.

The President: The saloon passengers?—Yes. The witness continued: Soon after that, I went to the bridge, or rather to the captain's cabin on the bridge. About 2.45 a.m. we felt another great shock, which I afterwards found was caused by the breaking of the vessel into two. The next morning, the 4th, at about 9 a.m., the *Shanai* came to our rescue. The sea was still very rough. First of all, the *Shanai* tried to put out a boat, but it got into difficulties and was hauled back on board, after rescuing one passenger who swam to it. Then the *Shanai* stood by us all the night, and the next day she again attempted the rescue, but owing to the rough sea she was unable to do anything except stand by, behind us, and then we jumped into the sea, and they got us out.

The witness added that on reaching Swatow, after instructing the agents to send to the rescue early next morning, he went to sleep. Early the next morning the agents sent out junks and a small steamer to the wreck and rescued about 45 persons. The steamer was the *Nam Hai*; it was bigger than an ordinary launch.

The President: Did the captain discuss with you the proposed route to Amoy?—Yes, with the *Chin Chew* and afterwards with me.

Did he discuss which way he would go to Amoy?—No.

Did the captain give you any reason relative to the ship's stranding?—No.

What arrangements did you make at Swatow and with whom, for the work of rescue?—Our agents at Swatow made these arrangements. I know that they sent out the steamer, with all possible assistance, and some junks.

You saw your agents on arrival?—Yes, I told them to send out all possible assistance to those still on the wreck and to spare no expense. Our agents in Swatow are Hock Cheung & Co.

The President read the following question to the witness:—At a.m. on the 7th, you were informed by your agents that they had sent one small launch. Did you make any effort to save many hundreds of lives still remaining on the *Hong Moh*?

The witness: That was the best we could do. Our agents went to the British Consul and asked him to wireless Hongkong for assistance.

The President: The answer to the question is you made no further effort.

The President again read the question to the witness, who, in a further reply, stated: Our agents said that was the best that could be done. Owing to the rough sea we could not get junks to go up.

The President: Have you anything further to say in answer to the question?

The witness: Our agents were informed at the time that British cruisers had been despatched to the scene.

Were there not ships in Swatow that might have been available for rescue work? Did you try to make use of any ship in the port?—I do not know. I asked our agents to spare no expense and that was the best they could do.

Mr. Jenkin: At the time you arrived in Swatow you had been, like the rest of the passengers, two days and two nights on the ship?—Two nights and one and a half days.

What was your condition physically on arrival at Swatow?—I only felt a bit weak. That is all.

Are the agents a Chinese firm?—Yes, but British subjects.

Who was the responsible person with whom you entrusted this rescue work?—The manager, Mr. Kue Van Soou.

Will you cable him tonight to come to Hongkong?—Yes.

At this stage the President announced that the Court would adjourn until to-day at 10.30 a.m.

ORATORIO AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

On Good Friday evening Harvey Gaul's short Oratorio "By Faith Alone" and selections from the "Elijah" will be given in St. John's Cathedral by a chorus of nearly one hundred voices at 8.15. These yearly performances of Oratorio were instituted by Mr. Denman Fuller some fourteen years ago, and have been continued without a break ever since. The Soloists in the Gaul work will be Mr. G. H. Piercy, Mr. Howard Freeborn, and Mr. A. P. Glanville; those in the "Elijah" selections, Mrs. T. L. Perkins, Mrs. Goldsmith and Mr. Howard Freeborn, who will sing, respectively, "O rest in the Lord," "Woe to them," and "If with all your hearts." The double quartet "For He shall give" and the quartet "Cast thy burden" will be sung by Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Koss, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. J. W. White, Mr. H. Freeborn, Mr. G. H. Piercy and Mr. W. J. Haggard; the quartet "Come everyone that thirsteth" by Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. H. G. Anniss and Mr. G. H. Piercy. Mr. Denman Fuller will play the inspired "Good Friday Music" from Wagner's wonderful work "Parsifal." The collection will be in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, for which the sum of \$700 is still needed. As the attendance on these occasions is always large, seat-holders are requested to be in their places not later than 8 a.m.

HIGHER NAVAL PENSIONS. NEW RATE FOR SEAMEN AND MARINES.

An Order in Council published last month amends the conditions governing the grant of pensions and gratuities to petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, the scales of which are increased.

The basic rate of pension for seamen on completion of 22 years' pensionable service is increased from 10d. to 11d. per day as from October 1st, 1917, and the limitation of maximum rate for service, badges, medal, and character to 1s. 2d. per day is removed.

As from April 1st, 1919, seamen and marines are to be pensioned on the same scale. The basic rate of a long service pension will 11d. a day for each complete year of service, the allowance for good conduct badges will be increased to 1d. per day for each, up to three, and the addition for a good conduct medal will be 2d. a day instead of 1d. The Greenwich Hospital Funds may be supplemented from Naval funds for this purpose.

Approval given in an Order in Council published recently for the payment of an allowance of 1s. a day to naval officers below the relative rank of commander of branches other than the executive, when employed in War Staff appointments, which a specialist War Staff officer is allowed in the complement but not borne.

By another Order in Council Royal Marine officers are placed on the same footing for purpose of full pay sick leave as officers of the Royal Navy.

COTTON FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Mr. Oppenheimer, president of the Shropshire Syndicate, Ltd., and Rawnsley Syndicate, has formed two British concerns for exporting cotton to Czechoslovakia for refining and re-exporting yarns and ready-made goods to England and the Colonies. Twenty of the largest of Czechoslovakia's factories have joined in. Liverpool bankers and cotton merchants have advanced \$1,000,000. The concerns hope to beat Lancashire prices. Czechoslovakia's textile works have 330,000 spindles.

The Exchange Telegraph Company was informed on making inquiries in the City that the Shropshire Syndicate had arranged with bankers in the Midlands and Liverpool cotton brokers for an advance of approximately £400,000 towards the scheme of exporting cotton to Czechoslovakia for the supply of cotton and "finishing" and the re-exportation of yarns and ready-made goods to Great Britain and the Colonies. The syndicate has made arrangements with two of the most prominent textile firms in Czechoslovakia for the carrying out of this work on a profit-sharing basis. The enterprise is fully guaranteed by the Czechoslovak Government and also by the combine of Czech banks.

IMPROVING BOMBAY.

£4,000,000 RECLAMATION SCHEME.

Work has begun at Bombay on a reclamation scheme which is believed to be the most ambitious of its kind in the world. The area to be reclaimed from the sea comprises 1,100 acres, and it will be enclosed by a sea wall four miles long at an approximate cost of £4,000,000. The work is expected to be completed in seven years, and it will make available valuable building sites, and greatly relieve the present congestion.

The work constitutes the most important part of a gigantic scheme for the development of the city, which includes the electrification of railways, new docks, trunk roads, and the provision of housing for half a million people.—*Exchange Telegraph Co.*

PORTUGUESE INDEMNITY.

The *Times* Lisbon correspondent, last month, reported that the German plenipotentiary, Herr von Etzsch, said that Germany could only agree to the Portuguese indemnity claim if it were proved that Germany was responsible for the events in Angola. "Germany came out of the war ruined, and she cannot make gold. The Allies can have reparations in merchandise, or they can wait. As there are no colonies ready to purchase raw materials from the Portuguese dominions, there could be an exchange of machinery."

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have pleasure in enclosing copies of correspondence which has passed between the Government and this Association on the question of Constitutional Reform.

I shall be much obliged if you will publish same in your paper. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, sir, yours faithfully,

L. M. WHITE,

(Hon. Sec., Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong).
2, Queen's Building,
Hongkong, March 22nd, 1921.

[copy.]

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921.
SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association to ascertain from you whether any definite reply has been received by His Excellency the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the question of greater representation of unofficial members on the Legislative Council, as outlined in our letter of the 10th January, 1910.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. M. WHITE

(Hon. Secretary).

To the Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, January 24th, 1921.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 20th January, I am directed to state that no reply has yet been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the membership of the Legislative Council.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CLAUD SEVERN

(Colonial Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary.

The Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

Hongkong, January 28th, 1921.
SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., it is disappointing to learn that no reply has yet been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the Membership of the Legislative Council.

I am directed by my Committee to request that a telegram be now sent by the Government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to inform him that the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association are pressing for a reply to their proposals for the amendment of the Constitution of the Legislative Council, and to point out to him that such proposals were carried at a public meeting held at the City Hall two years ago.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. M. WHITE

(Hon. Secretary).

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, February 10th, 1921.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 26th January, 1921, regarding the membership of the Legislative Council, I am directed to state that the despatch sent subsequent to Mr. Pollock's question at the meeting of the Legislative Council of December 9th, 1920, will now be in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that His Excellency does not, therefore, consider that a further reminder will serve any useful purpose.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CLAUD SEVERN

(Colonial Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary.

Constitutional Reform Association, Hongkong.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, March 10th, 1921.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the constitution of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, I am directed to inform you that a reply has now been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that he has given the matter careful consideration, but is not convinced that any change is desirable.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CLAUD SEVERN

(Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Secretary.

Constitutional Reform Association, Hongkong.

THE ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL.

A leading article of the *Times*, of February 16th, says that the King-Emperor's message to the army will ring through the East. It is fitting that a soldier prince of the Blood Royal should be the spokesman of Great Britain's gratitude for the services of India during the war. The All-India Memorial is one of the most significant monuments of the Empire, reminding future generations that the true birth-place of Indian constitutional freedom was the battlefield of the greatest war for human liberty.

IF YOUR WEAR GLASSES.

There is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and secure that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses, of any prescription in either regular or Toric form, are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—ADVS.

[562]

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The refusal of the Government to disclose the correspondence which has taken place with the Secretary of State on the subject of Constitutional Reform calls for explanation. The subject-matter of that correspondence is essentially one on which the public are entitled to information, and to withhold it is, contrary to all precedent—that is, of official minds. The reason for the Government's present reticence is that nearly all the correspondence has been of a confidential nature. It may be taken for granted that in the past the official dispatches intended for subsequent publication have been supplemented by private letters, but why the correspondence on this occasion should have been so exceptionally confidential is a question that prompts speculation. It rather suggests that there was a disposition at some stage of the proceedings to make concessions, but that, in the end, other counsels prevailed.

Apparently Constitutional Reform of a sort has already been introduced by the appointment of a third unofficial member to the Executive Council. The change has been carried out surreptitiously, for up to date it has not been gazetted, though there has been ample opportunity of complying with this customary formality. Are we to understand that the Royal Instructions have been amended, and that the addition to the ranks of the nominated element in the Councils of the Colony is in response to the popular demand for the substitution of election for nomination? If so, as an example of cynical indifference to public opinion it would be hard to beat.

In the scheme of reform approved by the public two years ago no allusion was made to the Executive Council, chiefly because it was realised that the proceedings of that body being conducted in camera, there could never be any effective control over the non-official element. As the principal concern of the public was that those who spoke in their behalf should do so in fact as well as in name they are not likely to evince any gratitude for the "concession" which has been made. To the credit of the Government, however, it must be admitted that they could not have made a better selection than they have made for the new appointment. The Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., has served the community faithfully and well on the Legislative Council for a score of years without any hope of that reward which, we are told, sweetens labour. We may say of him, as of Coriolanus, that "he would not flatter Neptune for his trident or Jove for his power to thunder."

To turn last week from our dust-laden Constitution to the removal of local rubbish was a very natural transition on the part of the Constitutional Reform Association.

While we as a community are torn with anxiety as to the dire results that might ensue from allowing our fellow-countrymen to have their own elected spokesmen in the Legislative Council of this Colony, I notice that the Legislative Council of Burma has carried *non con.* a resolution demanding votes for women! Incidents of this sort show how we lag behind the times in Hongkong. It may be mentioned in passing that the women in Burma have a very much higher status than their sex enjoys in other parts of the East and are well versed in business matters.

We have heard nothing yet of the appointment of the Committee suggested by the Secretary of State to consider the practice of buying and selling Chinese female children into domestic servitude. It is particularly important that we should know who have been selected to serve. If they are all drawn from those who are known to be averse from any interference with the custom we shall merely get a "Whitewashing Committee" and the whole thing will be an elaborate farce. That, between ourselves, is precisely what I anticipate.

A correspondent sends me an envelope, which he has received, bearing German stamps to the value of 20 pfennig, that is to say one-fifth of a mark, or one-fifth of a penny at the ruling rate of exchange. We are, therefore, he points out, carrying in British bottoms to British Colonies German correspondence at one-fifth of the rate charged for British correspondence. About a year ago propaganda relating to a Danish State Lottery reached

HONGKONG C.C. WAR MEMORIAL.
SPORTSMEN AND SOLDIERS.

A bronze tablet to the memory of members of the Hongkong Cricket Club who fell in the war was unveiled at the Club Pavilion by His Excellency the Governor, last evening. The tablet is of simple and chaste design, surmounted by a laurel wreath and having in a decorated border medallions representing an airship and aeroplane in flight, and artillery and infantry in action. On the sides are the words "East, West, North, South," and at the base, the words "Victory, Liberty." The tablet contains the names of the heroic dead, with the heading: "1914-1919. Hongkong Cricket Club. Roll of Honour."

The members having assembled in the pavilion, Mr. MAITLAND gave the following brief address:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen; we meet here this afternoon to place on record the greatest of all services rendered to their King and Country by civilians members of the Hongkong Cricket Club. As soon as the war terminated I felt that we should erect in the pavilion a memorial to the men who had lost their lives for victory and liberty, and with the approval of the Committee I asked Messrs. Palmer & Turner to design a tablet, and this was done by Mr. Wilson of that firm. It only arrived a few days ago and before asking His Excellency the Governor to unveil the tablet I will read out the names of the men of whom we are proud and desire to honour:—H. Arthur, B. F. Chapman, D. G. Cheeseman, Jasper Clark, C. O. F. Cunningham, P. Sydenham Dixon, P. Delany, A. C. E. Elborough, K. R. Forde, L. Gull, H. I. Jones, A. N. Joseph, R. G. Munro, F. Richardson, F. H. Robinson, A. D. Sheehan, B. A. Stokes, C. N. G. Walker, A. Whitmarsh.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR said the Club was indebted to the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Maitland for the provision of the tablet. It was fitting that the members of the Club who gave their lives for the Empire should be honoured by their old colleagues, and it was a happy thought that the tablet had been provided. It contained the names of those who fell in France, Flanders, Italy, Gallipoli, and East and West Africa, which was enough to show that members of the Hongkong Cricket Club played a fair part in the great war and showed, as in so many other parts of the world, that the best sportsmen made the best soldiers. He now had the honour to unveil the memorial.

ed his hands bearing German postage stamps, and inside was a note explaining that the packet was posted in Germany, instead of in Denmark, to save expense in transmission. This is surely a novel way of "making Germany pay."

The price at which property is changing hands in the European centre of the city is eloquent evidence of the pressure of the commercial population. That it is this pressure, and not any elaborate structural improvements, which has caused values to rise by three or four hundred per cent. in the last couple of decades is proved by the fact that in every case the intention of the purchasers is, sooner or later, to rebuild. The removal of the Military from the extensive site they now occupy in Queen's Road to some less congested area should do much to relieve the situation for a few years, and the signs and portents seem to encourage the belief that this step will be taken during the lifetime, let us say, of the present generation. It is, of course, long overdue, for the abnormal appreciation in local land values constitutes a serious tax upon the trade and industry of the port.

The following story may have a local application:—The elementary school teacher dilated to her class on the alternative provided by Heaven and the other place as a desirable residence after the sojourn in this vale of tears is ended. When she put the question to the vote, a little forest of hands went up in favour of Heaven. Followed a pause, and then a small voice: "Please, teacher, Izzy Cohen hasn't put his hand up." Attention concentrated on Izzy. Pained question from the teacher: "Don't you want to go to Heaven, Izzy?" "No, teacher; I want to go to Hell. I heard father say last night that all the pithneeth wath going there!"

ROBERT RANSON.

KOWLOON'S BIG BEN.
ITS INTERESTING MECHANISM.

Kowloon's clock-tower at the railway station has now its clock. It has already begun to chime the hour.

Yesterday morning, Mr. G. A. Walker, the Traffic Superintendent of the Kowloon Canton Railway, explained the intricate, but interesting, mechanism of the electric clock to a gathering of Press men and others, including Mr. H. P. Winslow, the manager of the Railway, Mr. R. Baker, the Engineer, and Mr. T. F. Claxton, the Director of the Royal Observatory.

The clock, which was started on its career at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was supplied by Messrs. Gent & Co., Ltd., the famous makers of the clock over the Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool—the largest electric clock in the world.

The four dials are 8 feet in diameter. The clock is connected in series with the existing system of pulsing electric impulse clocks which are fixed in the station concourse and in all offices.

All the clocks, including the turret clock, are controlled by a transmitter, or master clock, which in turn is automatically regulated by hourly signals from the Royal Observatory.

No winding whatever is required. At each half-minute the master clock transmits an impulse from a battery, which gives the pendulum sufficient impetus to maintain its swing and at the same time advances all clocks in the circuit half a minute.

Whilst the transmitter actually drives all other clocks, it only controls the turret clock. This clock is driven by a "waiting train" movement. The "power motor" of the "waiting train" movement is an electrically-driven pendulum (termed a motor-pendulum), the function of which is not to keep time, but to drive, by means of a pawl, a ratchet wheel, tooth by tooth, at each vibration, the ratchet-wheel, in turn, by means of worm gearing, driving the hands of the clock. The motor pendulum is, by a simple device, re-energised by an electro-magnet when its oscillations fall below a predetermined rate and automatically produces additional driving power when such is required to meet the resistance given to the hands by adverse weather conditions.

The striking mechanism is operated by an electric motor, which is also under the control of the transmitter. A cam rotated by the motor operates a lever, which in turn—by means of a wire connection—lifts a drop hammer, which falls by its own weight and strikes the bell. Illumination is controlled by an automatic switch with special gear, which automatically changes the time of switching on and off to suit the gradual change of the seasons.

The illumination arrangements are expected to be completed in a few days.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

SHOCKS FELT AT SWATOW.

A correspondent writing from Swatow says:—We had the following earthquake shocks here on the 19th inst.:

At 4.20 p.m. a strong and fairly prolonged shock, which, luckily, was not of a quick motion, otherwise extensive damage would have been done. It lasted about 10 seconds.

At 7.5 p.m. a short sharp shock with a twisting motion in it. This is what we would consider a dangerous shock.

At 12.15 a.m., on the 20th inst., there was a short shock. This was not a strong one.

We have not heard of any damage being done.

The one at 4.20 p.m. was almost as strong as the one experienced here on the 17th December.

We notice that these shocks usually occur with a low barometer.

OPIUM IN FLOWER POTS.

\$4,000 FINE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, one of the two Chinese charged with being in possession of a quantity of non-Government opium, which was discovered in some flower-pots, was discharged, owing to lack of evidence against him.

The other man was sentenced to pay a fine of \$4,000, or, in default, undergo eight months' hard labour. His defence was that the flower-pot was left on his verandah by a friend and that he himself was ignorant of the contents proved of no avail.

Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, sentenced a Chinese woman on whose sampan 58 taels of opium was seized to a fine of \$5,000, or, in the alternative, to 12 months' hard labour.

HONGKONG ART CLUB.

It is sometimes alleged that the fog at the Peak exercises a damping and depressing effect on people and things, but at any rate this cannot be said with regard to the enthusiasm and energies of the artists and artistic people of this Far Eastern Colony, as was evident to every one who had the privilege of being in Mrs. A. R. Lowe's lovely little drawing-room, with its view of a hundred islands to the South, on Monday afternoon, when the monthly exhibition of the Hongkong Art Club took place.

That a thick drizzle outside was often obscuring the view was a negligible quantity, and the voting for the best pictures of the month proceeded without interruption and resulted in the prize for the open subject being won by Mrs. Morris Woods with a snow scene in the high Alps, and the prize for the set subject, viz., sunshine, being awarded to Mr. Charles H. Cole for the picture of a mill and surrounding rural country, taken, curiously enough, in the Orkney Islands, a country sometimes peculiarly hard up for sunshine. Although not heading the poll, many of the other pictures were of a high standard and were doubtless done by prize-winners of the future.

Take, for instance, the three sketches submitted by Mrs. Britton. For harmonious colouring and beauty of detail they would be hard to beat; or the basket of roses, by Mrs. Bowden Smith, with its fragrance and depth of colour. Then, again, there were cool century lanes and English farm scenery by that very capable artist, Mr. Cyril Lion, and one little cartoon by Mrs. Lowe herself. Col. Long contributed a most pleasing panorama in oils, and other phases of art were to be seen in sea-scapes by Mrs. Bowen, Mr. Bimson and Miss Lowe; and portraits and poster designs by Mr. Cole.

Taken all round it is clear that the Hongkong Art Club is endeavouring to record the artistic merits of this and other places, and, judging by results, evidently meeting with a considerable amount of success.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S TOURNAMENT PLAY.

Open Championship Singles.—M. K. Lo beat S. A. Humphreys, 6-2, 7-6, 6-2.

Open Championship Doubles.—Comdr. A. E. Johnstone and Surg.-Lieut. H. Morrison beat R. M. Henderson and R. G. Cromie, 7-5, 6-4, 6-0. Capt. Leslie Smith and J. S. Jennings beat J. R. Wood and G. R. Sayer, 6-3, 2-4, 8-6, 6-1.

Club Championship.—Major. H. M. Edwards beat H. W. Sassoon, 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1. A. D. Humphreys beat D. J. Valentine, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Handicap Singles "B."—W. Cornaby beat R. K. Valentine, 6-4, 7-6. Wong Po Keung beat M. H. Lo, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED v. SOUTH CHINA.

The following will represent the United in the above match, to-day at 5.15 p.m., on the South China ground:—J. Beach, J. Leonard and D. D. Urquhart; P. Brown, A. R. Simmons and J. Baker; J. Kent, E. Finch, G. T. May, Ch. H. Blake and G. Chubb.

HIDDEN DAGGER.

UNDER BED MATTRESS.

Four Chinese were placed before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, in connection with the discovery of a dagger under a bed mattress in a room occupied by them at 5, Sai Yuen Street. The principal tenant was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and the other three to one month's hard labour, each.

A GIGANTIC STAR.

Professor Michelson, of the University of Chicago, winner of the Nobel prize for scientific research, announces the perfecting of a device for measuring the diameter of stars by "interference methods." The first application of the device to one of the stars in the constellation of Orion gives the diameter of the giant star Betelgeuse, the northernmost star of the constellation, as 240 million miles. If Betelgeuse were placed as near to the earth as the sun, its brilliant surface would fill the entire visible heavens. As for our little earth, Professor Michelson tells the American Society for the Advancement of Science that "Betelgeuse is as big as trillions of globes like it."

The distance of Betelgeuse from the earth is perhaps 160 "light years," that is, the light that strikes your eye when you look up at it started on its journey from the star at the rate of 160,000 miles a second 157 years ago.

HAT WEEK

AT

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

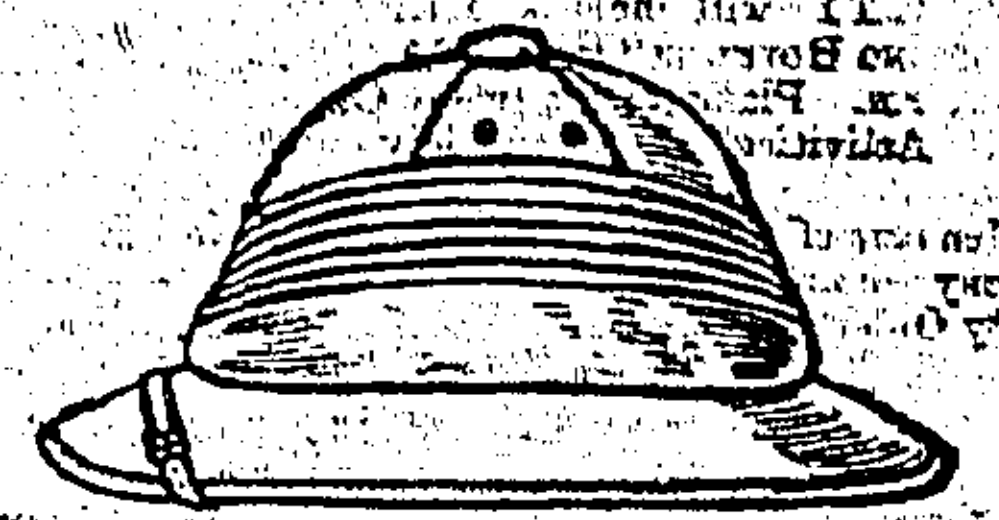
WE OFFER FOR THIS WEEK ONLY

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HATS FOR

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

AT 15% DISCOUNT

FOR CASH

NEW SHAPES IN
HAWKE'S
SUN HATSLINCOLN & BENNETT'S
FELT AND STRAW HATS.
SINGLE & DOUBLE TERAIS

NEW PUGGAREES

LADIES' SECTION

THE NEWEST STYLES IN

Trimmed & Semi-Trimmed

HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

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PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

CHICKERING
BROADWOOD
COLLARD & COLLARD
ALLISON &
HAMILTON

(THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE)

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

84

Wm. Powell

TELEPHONE 3148.

"Live" LEATHER BELT
STRETCHES

These Belts are the last word in Belt construction. They give to every movement and at the same time hold the trouser in perfect position.

You should try one to fully realize the comfort of a "Live" Leather Belt. Also stocked in Cotton.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd., SOLE AGENTS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE have just received a small shipment of the famous "PETERSON DE LUXE" BIRAR PIPES and we respectfully invite you to make an inspection.

TABAGUERIA FILIPINA,
Queen's Road Central. [678]

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the Q. C. O. S. A. are reminded of the OLD BOYS RACE of 250 yards at the School Sports on MARCH 31st, at Causeway Bay at about 4 p.m. [677]

NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY will hold a MEETING at the HONGKONG HOTEL on THURSDAY, MARCH 24th, at 5 p.m. Plans for the future Organization and Activities of the Society will be discussed.

All Members of the Society and Americans in the Colony are urged to be present.

By Order,
C. E. SANDSTROM,
Acting Secretary. [678]

GOOD FRIDAY

AT 9.15 P.M.

OBATORIO

ST. JOHN'S
CATHEDRAL.

[679]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd Mar. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, March 22nd, 1921. [680]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAGATO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd March, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 22nd, 1921. [681]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

Next Tournament,

MING YUEN GARDENS,

THURSDAY, MARCH 24th.

MAIN EVENT:

(Immediately after the Interval.)

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

SKY KERRISON vs. SEANAN CODLINGS

(Holder) (Runner up - Fleet Championship 1920).

BOOKING at MONTAGNI, Monday, 21st.

Members only (on production of current membership cards).

TUESDAY to THURSDAY, 22nd to 24th, General Public.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL BE RUN.

[681]

INTIMATIONS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th MARCH, 1921.

Hongkong, March 21st, 1921. [688]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THIS OFFICE will be entirely CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 25th MARCH, and will be OPEN for all purposes until Noon, on SATURDAY, the 26th MARCH, and MONDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1921.

Licensed Warehousemen will be entirely closed on those dates.

N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1921. [689]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Public the undersigned, Mr. ROY C. BURDIN, has severed his connections with THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY as of March 16th, 1921, and as Managing Director of this Company is authorized and has full power to sign for and on behalf of our Company.

THOS. W. SIMMONS & COMPANY, LTD.
By ROY C. BURDIN,
Managing Director. [684]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence and until further notice, Mr. LESLIE SOLBE GREENHILL has been appointed Acting Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1921. [685]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence and until further notice, Mr. LESLIE SOLBE GREENHILL has been appointed Acting Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1921. [682]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from the Colony and until further notice Mr. GEORGE ERNEST ELLIAMS has been appointed Acting Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 19th, 1921. [683]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

HOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 81, George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 24th MARCH, 1921, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th MARCH, 1921, until THURSDAY, the 24th MARCH, 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1921. [611]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1921, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th, to the 25th MARCH, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 7th, 1921. [686]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th MARCH.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 30th MARCH, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 10th, 1921. [682]

INTIMATIONS.

"ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB."

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

A BOGEY POOL COMPETITION FOR MEN will run throughout the Holidays, MARCH 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 18 holes on Old Course, Fanning, Club Handicaps. Any number of cards may be taken out at 50 cents each.

A TOMBSTONE COMPETITION FOR MEN on Old Course, Fanning, will be held on Sunday morning, 27th March. No start after 12 noon. Entrance Fee \$1.00 each player.

A MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION, 18 holes, on Old Course, Fanning, will be held on MONDAY afternoon, MARCH 27th. Competitors arrange their own partners. Medal Play. Half combined Club Handicaps. Men's tees to be used. Ladies to drive from 1st tee. Post entries. Entrance Fee \$1 each player.

A LADIES' BOGEY POOL COMPETITION will run throughout the Holidays, MARCH 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 18 holes on New Course, Fanning, Ladies tees to be used, Club Handicaps. Any number of cards may be taken out at 50 cents each.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. ARNOLD to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 23rd March, 1921, commencing at 2.15 p.m., and TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), March 24th, 1921, at 10 a.m., at her Residence, No. 86, Bonham Road,

The Whole of The VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BRICA-BrAC, &c., &c., therein contained, as follows:—

Hall—Teak Hall Stand and Side Tables Drawing-Room—Large Easy Chair, Pontiff and Chesterfield Sofa (by Wm. Powell), Blackwood Cabinets, Tables, Stands, &c. Water Colours and Engravings, Old Brass and Bronze Curios and Several Lots of Chinese 5-col. and Blue and White Porcelain, Carpets, Rugs and Curtains (Wool, Crawford, & Co.), Dining Room—Large Mirror, Back Sticks, Dining Wagon, Er. Table, Chairs, Cabinets, Electro-Fixes and Cutlery, Glass, Crochery Ware, &c., including several lots of Silver Ware. Bedrooms—Teakwood and Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Writing and Card Tables, &c., Bed and Table Linen, Blankets, &c., Bathroom, Pantry, and Kitchen Utensils.

Also A collection of Old Gold and Silver Coins (Japanese) in case, Electro-Fixings, Barometer and a large quantity of Pot Plants. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Tuesday, 22nd inst. between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and day of Sale.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [688]

NOTICE.

THE SHAMEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL invites TENDERS for an Oil Driven FIRE PUMP and/or Steam Driven Fire Pump, specifications for which can be obtained on application to

THE SECRETARY,
SHAMEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Canton, March 10th, 1921. 614

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from British Subjects for the post of SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE on the British Consession, Shamien, the salary being HK\$400 per month, with quarters, coal and light provided. The duties of the post would include the Superintendence of Works, such as The Engine, Water, Plant, Roads, etc. Preference will be given to applicants who have served with His Majesty's Forces, and applications must be sent in writing accompanied by references, etc. to

THE SECRETARY,
SHAMEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Canton, March 10th, 1921. 615

BEDFORD SCHOOL.

IT is proposed to hold a DINNER FOR OLD BOYS OF BEDFORD SCHOOL at the "Dorchester Club" on MONDAY, APRIL 4th, at 8.00 p.m.

Will those who would like to be present kindly send their names to the undersigned, from whom particulars can be obtained later?

A. MURDOCH,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [645]

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors. A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at

Messrs. Lane & Crawford.

Kelly & Walsh.

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M. J. BRENN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee,
Hongkong, December 1920. [129]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 23rd, 1921.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF BRITISH POLITICS.

THE shock of war in 1914 subdued in Great Britain the strife of political parties, and in the past six or seven years a condition has prevailed which is expressed in MACAULAY'S well-known lines of a time in Roman history when "none were for a Party and all were for the State." The somewhat dramatic announcement of the PRIME MINISTER of the resignation from office of Mr. BONAR LAW, owing to ill-health, and the announcement we have to-day of the election of Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN to the leadership of the Unionist party serve to recall very forcibly to our minds the changes which but a comparatively brief space of time has wrought in political relationships in Great Britain. Who, before the war, could have imagined the possibility of statesmen of the type of Mr. ANTHONY BALFOUR, Mr. BONAR LAW, and Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN working under the leadership of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE? By Conservatives and Unionists alike no politician was more cordially detected before the war than Mr. LLOYD GEORGE; but everybody knows that to-day no statesman in England stands higher in the estimation of men of all shades of politics. Statesmen of widely different schools of political thought, recognizing gifts of leadership, placed their own experience and talents at his service. The Coalition, not yet at an end, will constitute a memorable chapter in British political history. We have had for some years now a Conservative leader of the House of Commons under an ultra-Radical Prime Minister, and no more eloquent expression could have been given to the cordiality of the co-operation which has existed for several years past than the emotion by which the PRIME MINISTER was overcome when he announced recently to the House of Commons that Mr. BONAR LAW had been compelled by ill-health to resign office. It

is of interest to recall that Mr. BONAR LAW was elected to the leadership of the Unionist Party in 1911, succeeding Mr. BALFOUR to whom he had referred a few days before as "the greatest Parliamentary figure of the time." Mr. LAW was not recognized as having any outstanding claim to the position. He was chosen because the selection of Mr. WALTER LONG or Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN at the time would probably have enlarged and confirmed schism in the Unionist Party instead of ending it, and he has been described as occupying "the rather unhappy position of the citizen King who succeeds a legitimate monarch." Though not a brilliant speaker, his energetic leadership proved a rallying force before the war, notably on the Home Rule question, and he succeeded in holding the party well together throughout the difficult period of the war in magnanimous co-operation with the Government. Mr. BONAR LAW'S personal contribution to the labours of the Government is known to have been great, but how great only he himself and those most intimately associated with him, including the PRIME MINISTER, can form any adequate idea. He has broken down under the work, and the emotion shown by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE when making the announcement is perhaps an indication that he, too, is feeling the burden of his heavy responsibilities. Mr. BONAR LAW has been succeeded in the leadership of the Unionist Party by Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the unanimity with which he has been chosen is alike a testimony to his achievements in the very important office he has filled with distinction in a period of exceptional difficulty, and a proof of the harmony which prevails in the ranks of the Unionist Party. How long the Coalition Government will continue to endure it is not possible at present to say, but when we do revert to the old system of party government we shall expect to find that the experiences of the past few years have robbed party warfare of a good deal of its old asperity and bitterness.

THE PLEBISCITE IN SILESIA.

By the Treaty of Versailles Germany ceded to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia, on the left bank of the Vistula, the exact boundaries to be fixed by a Commission. In regard to East Prussia the Treaty provided that "a plebiscite is to determine its ultimate frontier." The plebiscite has just been taken and the result is an overwhelming victory for the Germans. Silesia was brutally wrenched by the all-powerful FREDERICK THE GREAT from the helpless young EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, without the shadow of an excuse, and Germany has Prussianized the territory in the same way as the Germanized Alsace-Lorraine. It must stand to the credit of FREDERICK THE GREAT that he revived the mining and weaving operations and the general record down to the time of the great war was one of industrial development and prosperity described in one of the reference books as "hardly inferior to that of any other part of Germany." We have learnt since the Treaty of Peace threatened its separation from Germany how highly German values this territory. At the final conference recently in London on the reparations questions the German delegate almost suggested that if Silesia remained German, as a result of the plebiscite, Germany might feel herself in a position to accept the Paris decisions regarding reparations at least for the first five years. But in the event of the plebiscite in Upper Silesia going against Germany, then, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE interpreted the German offer, "the whole scheme would fall through." The Germans appear to be very jubilant over the result of the plebiscite, but a fear that the Entente may readjust the frontiers in a way which will give to Poland the districts in which the Poles have secured majorities, has apparently subdued the note of jubilation. The verdict of the plebiscite has to be accepted, and while Poland will doubtless be seriously disappointed by her failure to secure some rich mineral territory, the observations of Herr von SIMONS at the London Conference on the relation of the retention of Silesia to Germany's capacity to pay the reparations bill, will constitute for the Allies an assurance that, even in the minds of German statesmen, no doubts will remain of Germany's ability to meet the annual payments which the Allies intend to exact from her for a period of thirty years.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak is now able to sit up for a short time each day.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnston leaves for Hona, we understand, at the latter end of next week.

Mr. T. S. Forrest, who has been spending the winter at Fanning, left by the *Empress of Japan* yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Haunibal are leaving the Colony this morning on an extended trip in which business and pleasure will be combined.

Reuter's Agency learns that according to reports from Washington there are at present five candidates for the post of American Minister to China, one of them being Dr. J. C. Ferguson.

The American Red Cross Society are holding a meeting on Thursday at the Hongkong Hotel. The attention of our American readers is directed to the advertisement in the first column of this page.

Major-General Leonard Wood, is coming Far East as President Harding's Special Commissioner to the Philippines, to investigate conditions in the islands and the readiness of the Filipinos for independence.

Mrs. H. Keswick recently joined her husband at Yokohama. She crossed the Pacific on the *Tenyo-maru*. Mr. Keswick on the *Cutty Sark* met the *Tenyo-maru* as she was approaching Yokohama and escorted her into port.

The European Unemployment Fund in the Federated Malay States amounted when the last mail left to \$25,458.36. The Federated Malay States Government and the Straits Settlements Government each contributed \$10,000 to the fund.

Mr. James Dalsiel, Chief Engineer of the Taikoo Sugar Refining Co. and author of "High Life in the East" and other good stories, left on holiday yesterday by the *Empress of Japan*, accompanied by his wife and children.

At a recent assize at Penang, three Chinese were charged with assembling for the purpose of a gang robbery. A feature of the trial was the challenging of all the European and non-Chinese jurors. The accused wanted a Chinese jury and they succeeded in getting it.

The health return for the week ended on March 18th shows 12 cases (0 deaths) of small-pox, 6 cases (3 deaths) of diphtheria, 4 cases (3 deaths) of enteric fever, and 7 cases (3 deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever, besides 4 deaths from influenza. For the 48 hours ended on March 21st 3 cases (2 deaths) of small-pox, 1 case of enteric fever (British), and 1 case (1 death) of cerebro-spinal fever are reported.

A great Malay state of federation, embracing the Philippines, Java, and other islands inhabited by Malayan peoples, was predicted by Dr. G. Nieuwenhuis, a member of the Dutch civil service in Java, in a recent address in Manila. Dr. Nieuwenhuis is a member of an educational mission from Java, which has been making a study of the educational system of the Philippines. After comparing the geographical position of the Philippines and Java and tracing the racial development of their inhabitants, Dr. Nieuwenhuis said that the Dutch Government had no intention of withdrawing from its possessions, but that the time might ultimately come when it would be necessary to believe, however, that the commercial relations between them would continue, even if political control ceased. He said the Dutch had no particular interest in imposing their own culture on the Javanese, but devoted all their efforts to developing economic resources.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF DE. L. D. SHAW.

London, March 22nd.
The inquest has been adjourned for a further post mortem, on Dr. Laurence Drew Shaw, a distinguished Service man, formerly of the Far East, who served against Germany in China in 1914.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

SENSATIONAL SHANGHAI BANKRUPTCY.

SHANGHAI, March 22nd.
Judah Isaac Ezra, brother of Edward Ezra, the local magnate, has petitioned for bankruptcy, the Netherlands Bank having obtained a judgment for ninety thousand taels on a promissory note. A stay of execution was granted.

SHANGHAI COTTON MILL MERGER.

SHANGHAI, March 22nd.
Amalgamation has been effected by three cotton concerns, the Hwa, the Kung-yik, and the Yangtseong cotton mills. This is a most important commercial step.

GERMANS GLOOMY: OVER PARTITION PROSPECTS IN UPPER SILESIA DECREASE IN WAGES: ATTITUDE OF MINERS. RUSSIAN JEWELS FOUND: IN BOXES OF TRADE COMMISSION.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

MINERS' WAGES.

RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS.

London, March 22nd.

The prolonged negotiations between the miners and the coal-owners have resulted in the miners' delegate conference referring to the districts the offer of the coal-owners for a readjustment of wages, which, though more generous than they expected, does not concede the demand of the miners for a national wage basis as opposed to district agreements.

The result of the meetings of the miners' district councils so far shows a split in the miners' ranks. It is likely that Wales and Scotland will be opposed to the acceptance of the coal-owners' offer, while other districts, notably Yorkshire, will be prepared, temporarily, to relinquish some of their demands in view of the precarious financial position in the coal industry.

The *Labour Gazette* reports that last month changes in rates of wages affected 1,630,000 persons, of whom 1,500,000 underwent decreases amounting to £450,000 weekly. Most of the latter were miners, whose wages were reduced owing to diminished output and value of coal.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW UNIONIST LEADER.
ELECTION OF MR. AUSTEN
CHAMBERLAIN.

London, March 21st.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been unanimously elected Leader of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain was enthusiastically welcomed by the Coalition members. Replying to congratulations by Sir Donald Maclean on his election, he said he would do his best to maintain the great traditions of the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

IRISH OUTRAGES.

APPALLING LIST OF CASUALTIES.

London, March 21st.

In the House of Commons, Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that the week-end casualties in Ireland were 10 soldiers and five police killed, 11 soldiers and five police wounded, seven rebels killed, seven wounded in an ambush. A sergeant who was missing after the ambush was found blindfolded and shot with a card bearing "Executed" on his body.

Colonel Allen asked, in view of the appalling list, whether Sir Hamar Greenwood could assure the House that his powers and measures were sufficient. He declared that the House was ready to give him any powers necessary to deal with the situation. (Cheers.)

Sir Hamar Greenwood replied that these severe casualties occurred in the martial law area, and he would always wholeheartedly support the Commander-in-Chief there.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

London, March 21st.

There were heavy casualties in fighting following the ambush of a train at Headfort Junction, County Kerry, on which soldiers and passengers were travelling. One officer and five men were killed and twelve soldiers wounded, one passenger was killed and two wounded. One rebel was found dead but it is believed there were others. The troops detained and with heavy fire engaged the attackers, whom they held off for fifty minutes until they were reinforced, when the attackers were driven off.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK
NOTIFICATION.

London, March 22nd.

In order to overcome difficulties in connection with Stock Exchange dealings in bonds drawn for redemption on a date succeeding the purchase of the bonds but preceding delivery, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has notified that arrangements have been made to hold drawings of certain securities on fixed dates, generally the first Tuesday in the month. A number of Chinese Government and railway stocks, also Siamese Government stocks, are specified in this connection.

WRANGLER'S FORCES.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S COM-
MUNICATION.

London, March 21st.

A Constantinople telegram states that the French Government has informed Wrangel that it is unable longer to bear the expense of maintaining the Russian Army at Constantinople, and offered it the following alternatives—firstly, a return to Russia if an amnesty is obtainable from the Soviet; secondly, emigration to South America; thirdly, service in the French Foreign Legion. Wrangel has appealed especially to America to save the last anti-Bolshevik army from dissolution.

NEW MANDATES.

TEXTS PUBLISHED.

London, March 21st.

The text of four new Mandates has been issued. The mandate for German South West Africa is conferred on South Africa; the German possessions in the Pacific south of the equator, except Samoa and Nauru, are conferred on Australia; German Samoa is conferred on New Zealand; and Nauru is conferred on Great Britain. All are in identical terms, on the lines of previous mandates, conferring full powers of administration and prescribing the prohibition of slavery, the supplying of natives with alcohol, and forced labour except for essential public works with adequate remuneration. The establishment of military and naval bases and fortifications is engaging attention. The mandates guarantee religious freedom and will report yearly to the League.

GERMAN TRADE.

PREDICTION REGARDING
REVIVAL.

London, March 21st.

In the House of Lords, an immense revival of German trade and prosperity within a not remote period, indicated by the position of German exchange which was an advantage in German attempts to recapture trade and had increased the even remarkable prosperity of many German industrial institutions, was predicted by Lord Birkenhead in a reference to the Reparation Bill, which passed its second reading. He described the Bill as the best method of securing a purpose common to all the Allies and repeated Mr. Lloyd George's statement with regard to the disposal of the proceeds. He believed France and Belgium would act likewise.

ZIONIST APPEAL.

EINSTEIN IN THE DELEGATION
TO AMERICA.

London, March 21st.

A Zionist delegation headed by Dr. Weizmann proceeds to America on Thursday to open a £20,000,000 fund in order to initiate the establishment of a national home in Palestine. The famous Prof. Einstein accompanies the delegation specially to appeal on behalf of the Palestine University Fund.

KRONSTADT REVOLT.

NEW PHASE.

Paris, March 21st.

The newspapers give prominence to a Reval telegram declaring that the insurgents on Saturday night reoccupied Kronstadt, whither the Revolutionary Committee has returned from Finland. No confirmation is at present available.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

"EYES, EARS AND HANDS
EVERYWHERE."

Paris, March 21st.

"Eyes, ears and hands everywhere" was the reference to British diplomacy in the course of a striking tribute paid by M. Lucien Hubert, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate. He declared that Great Britain showed skill in winning friends everywhere, having Allies of every political party and group abroad, making use of everything, with no exception of party or doctrine. While British propaganda was based on supporting friends till their goal triumph, rescuing them from danger and protecting them in times of stress, he concluded, it would be a fallacy to assume that French diplomacy did not owe a degree of inspiration to these methods, resulting so brilliantly to France's friends across the Channel.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT
STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

London, March 21st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Harcourt stated that a cording to the latest news from Teheran, the new Persian Government did not intend to submit the Anglo-Persian agreement to the Persian Parliament, in which case the agreement might be held to have lapsed.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL CO.
ASSURANCE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

London, March 21st.

A number of international stock brokers have sent a letter to the Mexican Eagle Oil Company drawing attention to statements in the Press as regards the prospects of the Company. The Company has replied admitting the appearance of water in some of the oilfields, pointing out that this is a normal phenomenon in Mexico. Although small companies are affected thereby, the Mexican Eagle shareholders have no ground for alarm, since the Company is holding large oil-bearing territories against such eventualities and is at present producing more than the refineries can handle.

ITALIAN CUSTOMS HAUL.

RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS SAID
TO BE INCLUDED.

Rome, March 21st.

A great haul of treasure, of which some, apparently, are from the Russian Jewels, was made by the Custom authorities while searching the trade commission visiting here. The boxes contained a quantity of precious stones and medals, 17 kilograms of silver coin, four and a half kilograms of gold coin, a beautiful necklace, costly gold-embroidered fabrics, and Persian rugs. Less than half the trunks have been searched so far.

U.S. TARIFF BILL.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S VIEWS.

Washington, March 21st.

At the request of President Harding, whose idea appears to be to avoid any embargo limit in the Bill, on a few items including wheat and wool, the House Ways and Means Committee is sounding the Republican Senators as regards the feasibility of an early passage of the Emergency Tariff Bill.

U.S. TRANSPORT FACILITIES
COMMITTEE TO STUDY TRADE
ROUTES.

Washington, March 21st.

Mr. Hoover intends to appoint a Committee to study trade routes for American exports, to enquire into the question of rail facilities, harbours and steamship lines, and the application of preferential railway rates to a section of the Merchant Marine Act.

BELGIAN MISSION TO
AMERICA.

Brussels, March 21st.

The Government has decided to invite Burgomaster Max to undertake a mission to America to congratulate President Harding on his assumption of office.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Delhi, March 21st.

The Legislative Assembly has adopted the Budget. Amendments proposing an import tax on silver, and an increase of the Customs import duty to 11 per cent. were rejected.

MINISTRIES ABOLISHED.

London, March 21st.

In the House of Commons, the Bill abolishing the Ministries of Shipping and Munitions on March 31st was adopted.

OSITUARY.

London, March 21st.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, G.O.B., Director of Northern Assurance, and Member of the Council of Foreign Bondholders.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

WATER POWER AND ELECTRICITY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, February 2nd.

One singular and as yet insufficiently appreciated result of the development of water power is that it promises, or threatens, to shift the centres and alter the distribution of human activities, wealth and population. This prospect was glanced at in a lecture delivered by Mr. John B. Todd to the Edinburgh Association of Science and Art. Under the conditions operative for a century past, the busy manufacturing towns, the lives of industry, have been planted and grown up with little or no regard to the abundance of water—except, of course, for purposes of navigation—and mainly as the result of contiguity to those modern sources of movement and energy, coal and iron. All this may be profoundly affected by the revelation of the wonderful facility and effect with which the energy that resides in falling water can be turned to the service of man. As the result of the generating and the harnessing of electrical power drawn from her rivers and lakes, Scotland is promised a larger share even than she already possesses in the industrial and commercial movements of the country. No fewer than nine schemes, approved by the Water Powers Resources Committee, will be brought forward in the next session of Parliament for sanction, and these are from the Western Highlands alone. It is a movement, Mr. Todd thinks, which may have the effect of arresting the depopulation of the Highlands. And we are promised that the prosperity may be introduced without seriously marring the beauty of the scenery. The works necessary for the utilisation of water-power require no tall chimneys and produce no smoke. If the schemes in contemplation are carried out "they will produce electrical energy which will more than double the output of the present stations in Scotland. Nor would the creation of new seats of industry destroy the old ones, they would rather feed them. Vicinity to the source of power is indeed an advantage; but long-distance transmission—itsself a discovery of the present century—has made it feasible, when a town cannot be moved to the mountains, to bring the strength of the mountains to the town. Edinburgh and Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee can draw their power from the hills and the glens.

THE LATE MRS. R. D. SAVILE.

Mrs. R. D. Savile, who has died in her 91st year at her residence in Hampstead, was the last surviving granddaughter of Henry Mackenzie. "The Man of Feeling." Along with the late Lady Hope Grant, she was in Delhi at the time of the Mutiny, and her brother, Sir A. R. D. Mackenzie, K.C.B., with young Hope Grant (then a lieutenant), left the two ladies in a room with a rifle each, in case the rebels might break in. Her father was a Colonel in the Indian Army, and her uncle was Secretary to the East India Company. Another uncle, Lord Mackenzie, a Senator of the Scottish College of Justice, was married to the eldest daughter of the last Earl of Seaford, who was a cousin of the new Baron Seaford. Her brother, still living in Seaford, commanded the Mutiny veterans at the recent Durbar. The only remaining relative of "The Man of Feeling" in Scotland at present is his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Georgeson, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Georgeson, who was minister of St. James's U.F. Church, Glasgow, and is acting minister of Beechgrove Church, Aberdeen.

ACTION AGAINST SCOTS GOLFERS.

Mr. T. D. Donaldson, the noted golfer, described as a rubber manufacturer, and residing at 23, Comiston Road, Edinburgh, is being sued for breach of promise in the Court of Session by Miss Marie Catherine Young, violinist, 6, Iona Street, Edinburgh.

THE MEANING OF IT.

An English friend who during his sojourn in Scotland has a point of attending as many Burns suppers as he could secure admission to, says he now understands the significance of the annual function. "It is," he says, "the real St. Andrew's Day. Scotland required a celebration of this kind, and it would have come into existence had there been no poet Burns. Fortunately," he adds, "it is associated with the memory of a good poet, but if there had not been a good one, any other hero would have done as well." Despite the protests of every Scot he meets, he persists in thinking that the celebration has only an accidental connection with literature.

TRANSPORT BY SEA.

There is an interesting sequel to the high railway rates in connection with the Scottish paper trade. The Dundee Paper Company, the largest producer of paper for news journals in the North, has chartered the s.s. *Athena* which will in future load regularly with paper at Aberdeen for the Company's customers in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Transport is a big item in the price of paper, and the imperative need at the moment is economy.

A BIG FISH STORY.

The problem of what to do with the Bombay whale, whose stranding is reported in a cable, recalls the great whale that made the mistake of visiting the estuary of the Tay when the Dundee whalers were at home. The whalers promptly harpooned the leviathan, and the carcass was sold to a Mr. Woods, who exhibited it in Dundee, and afterwards took it on tour along the East Coast of Scotland. Mr. Woods was intensely proud of his association with the whale. When Mr. J. L. Toole was fulfilling a Dundee engagement, Mr. Woods approached him in Reform Street, and said: "I am the man who bought the Dundee whale." "Ah," said Toole, "justifying his eye-glass and studying Mr. Woods." "Do you happen to have it about you?"

THE IRRIGATION OF AMERICA.

Little wonder there is a shortage of whisky in this country. I am told that every ship of a certain Glasgow line sailing to the other side of the Atlantic has carried over 20,000 cases of whisky on each voyage for the last year. At the end of last week the *Cassandra* left for Portland, Maine, and the chief cargo was whisky. Over 40,000 cases are being carried, the shipment being heavier than usual. It is stated that the consignees are in Canada, despite the fact that the whisky is actually landed in America. But where it eventually finds a welcome—well, I leave that to the conjecture of readers.

PERSONALIA.

There is, I hear, every likelihood that the Prince of Wales may soon become owner of a well-known and attractive estate on Donside. As yet, nothing is definitely settled, but negotiations for the purchase are in progress. Last autumn the Queen and Princess Mary paid a visit to Donside and spent an afternoon at Kildrumny Castle, the seat of Colonel Ogston.

When the Earl and Countess of Minto reach Minto House and begin to go to different churches—Lord Minto being a Protestant and Lady Minto a Roman Catholic—they will not be the first members of the Scottish Peerage to go their separate religious ways. Lord and Lady Saltoun, the latter one of the Roman Catholic Grattan-Bellows of County Galway, have gone to different churches throughout a married life extending over 35 years.

The Duke of Atholl will be the new Chairman of the Union Bank of Scotland, in succession to the late Lord Glenconner. The Bank has a long association with the Duke's territorial county of Perth, where over 150 years ago quite a number of banking houses originated. These combined later as the Perth Banking Company, and afterwards amalgamated with the Union Bank.

Louisa Lady Forbes, whose death is announced, is the widow of the 19th Lord Forbes, the Premier Baron of Scotland, who fought at Waterloo. A hundred years after Waterloo, her grandson served in France with his grandfather's regiment, the Coldstream Guards.

The home-coming of the Earl and Countess of Eglinton to Broomhall, in Fifeshire, after their honeymoon at Dunphail, Invernesshire, was marked by some old time Scottish ceremonies. On their arrival, one of the household servants broke a cake of shortbread over the head of the Countess. She enjoyed the incident, but it is doubtful if she was prepared for the next ceremony, when the Earl lifted her in his arms and carried her across the threshold of her new home.

The late Sir Arthur George Macpherson, K.C.I.E., was the youngest son of Dr. Hugh Macpherson, Professor of Greek and Sub-Principal of King's College, Aberdeen. Sir Arthur followed in the footsteps of three brothers who won distinction in the Indian service; and another of his brothers was Professor Norman Macpherson, Professor of Scots Law in Edinburgh University.

Mr. J. M. MacLeod, M.P., Unionist, has intimated that he will not contest the Kelvingrove Division of Glasgow at the next General Election.

Colonel Sir James Craig, Bart., M.P., who has been chosen to lead the Unionist party in the new Ulster Parliament, was educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh. He played in the fifteen; was a prefect; and had as contemporaries, Colonel Ernest Craig-Brown, D.S.O., and Mr. Storor Clouston, the novelist.

YOUNG ULSTER SINN FEINER.

It is a Scotch-Unionist, and a schoolmaster, who tells me this story. At a country national school in Antrim a school inspector asked a boy who the Supreme Being was. "Sir Edward Carson," was the reply; and the same answer came from other three scholars. Then a small boy broke the sequence by answering "God," and was sent to the top of the class. An hour later, in the playground, the four young Carsonites were discovered assaulting the new dur, on the ground that he was nothing better than a Sinn Feiner.

NOVEL REDUCTION OF
WAGES PLAN.
ALL TO SHARE—EVEN THE
DIRECTORS.

Managers of Cornish tin mines that are still working have agreed to meet the men's representatives and discuss the best means of tiding the industry over the present crisis.

After considering the employers' proposals for an all-round wage reduction of 10 per cent., the men's trades union put forward the following alternative:—

Men earning	Proposed reduction.
£3	2½ per cent.
£4	5 "
£5	10 "
£6	15 "
£7	20 "
£8	25 "
£9	30 "
£10	35 "
£11	40 "
£12	45 "
£13	50 "
£14	55 "
£15	60 "
£16	65 "
£17	70 "
£18	75 "
£19	80 "
£20	85 "
£21	90 "
£22	95 "
£23	100 "
£24	105 "
£25	110 "
£26	115 "
£27	120 "
£28	125 "
£29	130 "
£30	135 "
£31	140 "
£32	145 "
£33	150 "
£34	155 "
£35	160 "
£36	165 "
£37	170 "
£38	175 "
£39	180 "
£40	185 "
£41	190 "
£42	195 "
£43	200 "
£44	205 "
£45	210 "
£46	215 "
£47	220 "
£48	225 "
£49	230 "
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£70	335 "
£71	340 "
£72	345 "
£73	350 "
£74	355 "
£75	360 "
£76	365 "
£77	370 "
£78	375 "
£79	380 "
£80	385 "
£81	390 "
£82	395 "
£83	400 "
£84	405 "
£85	410 "
£86	415 "
£87	420 "
£88	425 "
£89	430 "
£90	435 "
£91	440 "
£92	445 "
£93	450 "
£94	455 "
£95	460 "
£96	465 "
£97	470 "
£98	475 "
£99	480 "
£100	485 "

They also proposed that:—

All salaries over £10 be reduced to 2½

Chairmen's and directors' fees be suspended until the mines pay their way.

Landlords be asked to forgo royalties until the mines can pay dividends.

Men on work of an abnormal nature, such as tunnelling, to be exempt from the above reductions.

The employers have expressed agreement with the principle of graduated reductions, and pleasure that the higher-paid men are ready to show consideration for their poorer paid colleagues.

They also agree that the landlords be asked to forgo dues until the mines pay again. But they do not agree to men on special work being exempted from the reductions, nor to directors' fees being entirely suspended, pointing out that directors are as much entitled to remuneration as any other workers.

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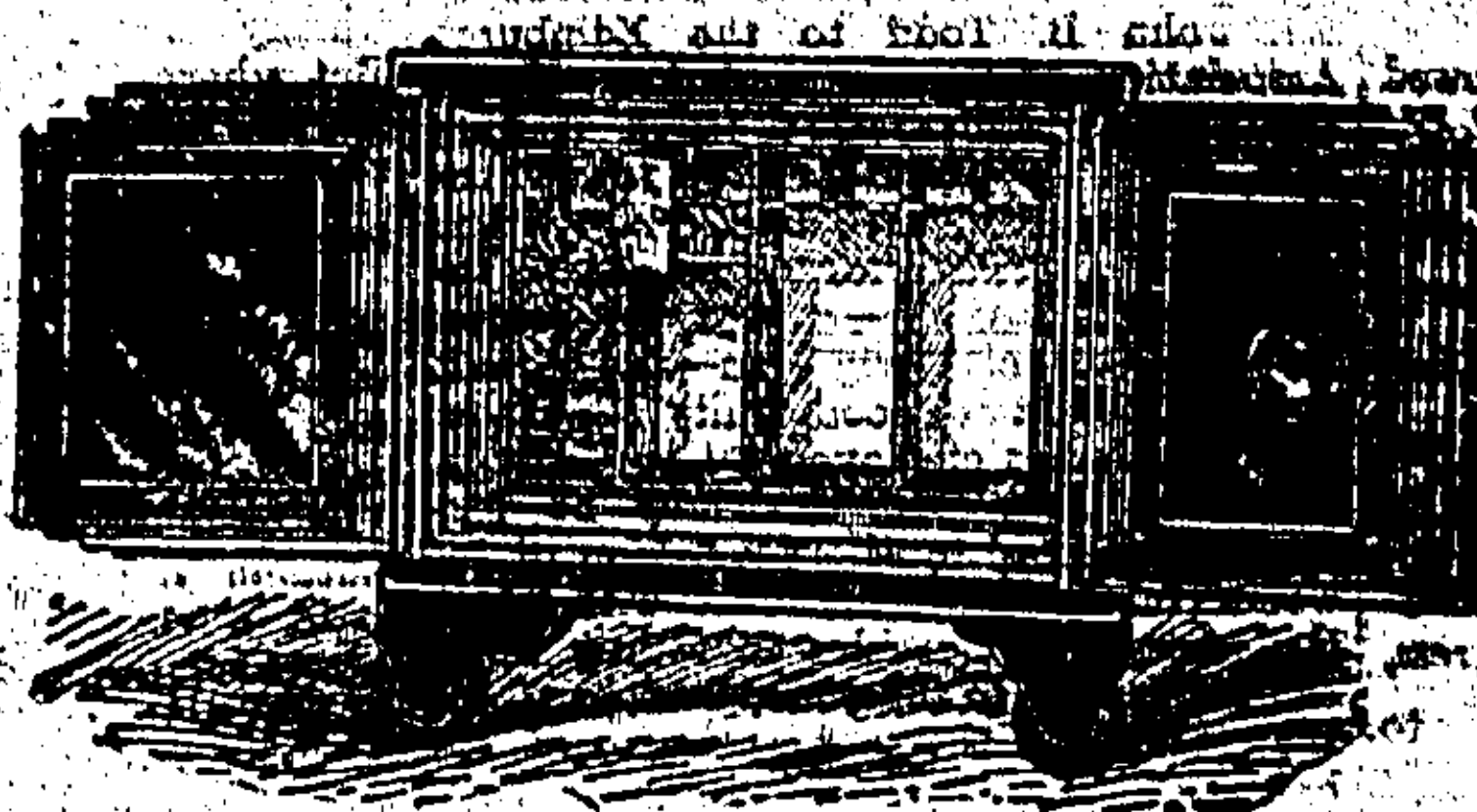
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SECRET OF LONGER LIFE.

MR. HUXLEY ON THE CONTROL OF GROWTH.

Is it possible to put off the oncoming of senility and lengthen the span of life? The question is raised by investigations into Control of Growth, by Mr. J. S. Huxley, of New and Balliol Colleges, Oxford. In a statement on the subject Mr. Huxley concluded from recent discoveries resulting from biological experiments that a considerable measure of control over the life-cycle of a great many animals, and of man also, will be obtained.

This, he said, was not to be regarded as a presentation by him of a new point of view. What he chiefly desired to emphasize was that our conception of life processes had been changed by biological experiments.

The common-sense view of the life-cycle, drawn from the observation of man and familiar animals, is, he declared, that it proceeds always and inevitably in a definite direction, with a definite plan. The normal life-cycle of man, for instance, is as follows:—The individual starts as a minute single cell, then follows a period of rapid growth accompanied by differentiation, then growth without differentiation, then maturity without growth or differentiation, then senility, and finally death, which supervenes as a natural phenomenon, even if not through disease or accident. Experiments had shown, however, that this process was not irreversible and was not inevitably similar in all animals; that it was possible to modify the rate of growth and the length of the period of growth and thus prolong life.

It has been shown, Mr. Huxley continued, that by alternately starving and feeding Planarian flatworms they can be kept not only within certain definite limits of size, as was to be expected, but also within certain definite limits of age. One animal has thus been kept of the same age—that is, in the same lively activity, the same form, the same type of behaviour—for a time during which the rest of the brood have passed through 10 generations, a period which, translated into human terms, would take us back to Chaucer. Thus, age does not merely depend on the lapse of time; it is the expression of internal processes. The elixir of life so long sought in the Middle Ages has at last been found—but, alas! only for flatworms.

As an illustration of reversal in mental life, Mr. Huxley mentioned that in some shell-shock and neurasthenia cases the patients revert to an earlier stage of mental existence, having the minds of children in the bodies of adults. "The most striking case," he said, "was that of an Australian soldier who reverted to the condition of an infant, unable to walk or talk, and incapable of taking any food but milk. This is known as mental regression."

Mr. Huxley held that numerous other examples showed that the apparent irreversibility of the life-cycle was only apparent and that the ordinary type of life-cycle has been adopted as the most convenient, but not as the only possible, method of grappling with existence. In the case of mammals the normal life of rats has been prolonged by about 40 per cent. "Observation of life processes," said Mr. Huxley in conclusion, "has given way to experiment as the chief method of research, and experiment is leading to control."

THE "OSCILLOSCOPE."

MACHINE FOR DETERMINING PATERNITY.

A San Francisco message states that Dr. Albert Abrams, professor of pathology at Stanford University, has invented a machine called the "oscilloscope," which, it is asserted, determines whether a man is the father of a child he disclaims. It will also, it is alleged, determine age, race, ancestry, sex, and personal characteristics.

The instrument was demonstrated in the case of a man disclaiming a child, and the mechanism showed that the electronic vibrations of a drop of blood from the child and one from the man synchronized, thus proving, it was declared, that the man was the father.

Legal recognition of the invention depends on whether the judge decides that the evidence is sufficient to force the accused to pay alimony—Exchange.

"CHAMPION AIR LIAR."

DISMISSED U.S. SERVICE.

New York, February 11th. According to the verdict of a court-martial at Washington yesterday, Capt. Edmund Chamberlain is the "champion liar" developed by the war. Capt. Chamberlain belonged to the American Marines, and on returning from France thrilled his countrymen by Manchurian tales recounting how he, a solitary American airman, fought and annihilated entire squadrons of enemy planes in Flanders. Like Dr. Cook, of Arctic fame, Capt. Chamberlain lacked data to prove his stories of gallantry and self-sacrifice, and the official inquiry showed that his achievements in the air were chiefly verbal. He is now dismissed the service for "falsehoods and scandalous conduct to the detriment of the naval service."

Men are not specialists in vice any more than women are specialists in virtue.—Miss Violet Markham.

The world is governed more and more by co-operation and not by rivalry.—Major General Sir J. H. Sykes.

I have never in my life learnt anything from any man who agreed with me.—Mr. Dudley F. Malone.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 22nd.
Asia, French str., 388 tons, Capt. Rosen, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Kai Yee.
Wingchow, Chinese str., 313 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Eastern Nav. Co.
March 23rd.
Borneo Maru, Japanese str., 2,458 tons, Capt. Hidaka, from Moji, with a general cargo.—Doddwell & Co.
Celebes Maru, Japanese str., 2,262 tons, Capt. Kucimura, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Chikung, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. M. Courbury, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hanoi, French str., 730 tons, Capt. Novet, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Lapicque & Co.
Hong Hai, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. McKenry, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Seng Sook Hong.
Hong Hai, Chinese str., 1,200 tons, Capt. Rapley, from Saigon, with rice.—Seng Sook Hong.
Kasping, French str., 177 tons, Capt. Alexis, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Seng Kee.
Xiangshah, Chinese str., 1,530 tons, Capt. C. Stewart, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
March 24th.
Nagato Maru, Japanese str., 3,900 tons, Capt. K. Kurihara, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Nichiro Maru, Japanese str., 1,180 tons, Capt. Funahashi, from Canton.—M.B.K.
Pembroke, British str., 7,821 tons, Capt. W. R. Lewis, from London, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Sapporo Maru, Japanese str., 1,333 tons, Capt. Y. Kuwata, from Bangkok, with rice.—M.B.K.
Sinking, British str., 1,816 tons, Capt. W. Puckett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sonke Maru, Japanese str., 1,001 tons, Capt. K. Fukue, from Taku, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Ten, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tetani, British str., 2,840 tons, Capt. Glossop, from Nanking, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Trieste, Italian str., 3,332 tons, Capt. Tarabubia, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Doddwell & Co.
Tomashina Maru, Japanese str., 588 tons, Capt. Miyazaki, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.
Uruu Maru, Japanese str., 1,739 tons, Capt. Mashimoto, from Pakow, with coal.—Sato & Co.
Yasaka Maru, Japanese str., 2,750 tons, Capt. Shino, from Cheribon, with a general cargo.—Suzuki & Co.

CLEARANCES.

March 22nd.
Asia, for Saigon.
Borneo Maru, for Haiphong.
Celebes Maru, for Kobe.
Chikung, for Hoihow.
Chikung, for Shanghai.
Hong Hai, for Amoy.
Hong Hai, for Shanghai.
Kohs Maru, for Shanghai.
Komiyoto Maru, for Port Parceval.
Kung Ping, for Shanghai.
Linn, for Swatow.
Nagato Maru, for Shanghai.
Nanking, for Manila.
Nichiro Maru, for Hangay.
Pembroke, for Shanghai.
Shikun Maru, for Moji.
Shikun Maru, for Amoy.
Ten, for Canton.
Tetani, for Saigon.
Tomashina Maru, for Keelung.
Trieste, for Shanghai.

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Per s.s. Nagato Maru, from Singapore:—Mr. H. Gunther, Mr. D. Nuboter, Mr. E. Urnausky, Mr. T. Mizutani.
Per s.s. Empress of Japan, on March 22nd:—Mrs. Wm. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Adler, Mr. J. Anderson, Mrs. Jennie Brady, Miss Virginia C. Brady, Mr. H. M. Broadly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bartlett, Mr. J. Blaine, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blaine, Mrs. D. Couper, Miss Nellie Cutler, Mrs. M. Clark, Miss Crispin, Mr. C. Crispin, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Daltiel, Mr. J. G. Dick, Mr. P. G. Elliott, Capt. F. L. Edge, Mrs. L. T. Easton, Mr. T. S. Forrest, Mrs. Lily Fleischmann, Mr. J. Fleischmann, Jr., Mr. John Gray, Miss J. Hall, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. G. Hashidume, Mr. O. C. Havens, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, Mr. A. H. Lindholm, Mr. A. C. Matthews, Miss I. B. Matthews, Mr. P. Mathieson, Mr. Donald Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Pinnell, Mr. J. W. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Penouzes, Miss J. P. Rubio, Master Richard Rountree, Miss Barbara Mountree, Mrs. J. Rountree, Mr. M. K. Suganunna, Mr. Eric W. Straight, Mr. C. E. Stone, Mr. G. Stairs, Mr. Louis D. Stone, Mr. M. F. Semanko, Mr. H. Takayama, Mr. J. M. Fralick, Mr. K. Taji, Mrs. Francis Weiss, Mr. Fadeloff, Mr. Hashira and Mr. Pedder.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

Thes N.Y.K. s.s. Calcutta Maru (Bombay line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on March 21st, and is expected here on March 29th.
The s.s. Telemachus (Blue Funnel line) left Suez on March 19th for Hongkong, and is due here on April 12th.
The B.I. & A. s.s. Tunda left Amoy for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due here to-day about 4 p.m.
The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir left Shanghai for this port on the 22nd instant at 5 a.m., and is due here on the 24th inst. about 5 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Appenier (Blue Funnel), due April 17th.
Asia Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due March 24th.
Avalocher (Blue Funnel), due March 24th.
Asia Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 24th.
Bowen Castle (Harbor line), Doddwell & Co., agents, from New York, due May 12th.
Benavon (Ben line), due March 24th.
Calcutta (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about April 5th.
Coast (Admiral line), from Portland Ore., due about April 5th.
Crosskeys (Admiral line), from Seattle, due about April 6th.
Eurodes (Blue Funnel), due April 20th.
Eurodes, due 23rd inst.
Factor (Blue Funnel), due May 4th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K. European), from London, due April 14th.
Kamakura Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 10th.
Lake Onawa (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about March 25th.
Muroran Maru (N.Y.K.), due from Japan, on March 23rd.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due May 8th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel line), due April 2nd.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due April 10th.
Torilla (B.I. & A.L.), due March 23rd.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 22nd.

	Previous Day	at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.80	29.81	29.81	
Temperature	75	74	75	
Humidity	75	74	75	
Wind Direction	South	NW	South	
Force	2	1	2	
Weather	0	of	of	
Rain				
Highest open-air Temperature on 21st... 79				
Lowest open-air Temperature on 22nd... 73				

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EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Apr. 17	June 16
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 26	June 18
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 14	July 8
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	June 28	July 11
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 7	July 28
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 21	Aug. 8
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Aug. 18	Sept. 5
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Aug. 28	Sept. 16

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SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"
May 18th	March 30th	April 21st

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	June 4th
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SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NILE"
April 30th	April 3rd

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SUBBRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT, FRANK'S BUILDING, 105 HONG KONG STREET.

Telephone, HONGKONG DISTRICT. Telegram, HONGKONG DISTRICT. No. 1934.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK via SUEZ	Alita Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK & BALTIMORE	Enrara	Am	Strathern & Dixon, Inc.	On 26th inst.
NEW YORK via BOSTON	Enrara	Am	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 27th inst.
NEW YORK & CO. BOSTON via SUEZ CANAL	Egmont Castle	Brit	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 5th Apr.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	Mongolian Prince	Am	Furussa, (Far West) Ltd.	On 15th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAP. PORTS & H.L.	Colombia	Col	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Tenyo Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nile	Am	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 21st Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Rhinny Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Whetland Montana	Am	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 27th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Delight	Am	Strathern & Dixon, Inc.	On 16th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Wear Jappa	Am	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 15th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Kashima Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th Apr., at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Asia	Brit	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Monteagle	Am	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 7th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Arabella Maru	Jap	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Tyndarus	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Kashmir	Brit	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 12th inst., at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Corolliere	Brit	Messageries Maritimes	About 23th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Glenapp	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 23th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Kt. of the Garter	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 23th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Shanko Maru	Jap	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Vigo	Brit	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 24th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Ningchow	Jap	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Rado Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Apr., at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Atreus	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Idomenus	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Messageries Maritimes	Am	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 28th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Mito Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Kawachi Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th May
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Alderamin	Dut	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 16th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	West Hika	Am	Los Angeles Pacific Nav. Co.	On 3rd Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Calcutta Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Kassio Maru	Jap	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Dunera	Brit	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	About 14th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Laiyang	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at 3 p.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Nile	Am	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Trieste	Brit	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 20th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Van Oloa	Dut	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 24th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Muroran Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Tanda	Brit	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 24th inst., at 10 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Hinsang	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., at Noon
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Taogo Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst., at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Changsha	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Eastern	Brit	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	About 24th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Kwai Ping	Chi	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	On 9th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Mexico Maru	Jap	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Hayo Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Kwaisang	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23th inst., at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Aki Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Nagato Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst., at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Sunning	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Cloyam	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 24th inst., at 3 p.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Yingchow	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th inst., at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Bondan	Brit	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	About 29th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Amazone	Fre	Messageries Maritimes	About 4th Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Theriot	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Hailong	Brit	Dong Laprak & Co.	On 24th inst., at 12 Noon
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Hailong	Brit	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 23th inst., at 1 p.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Amakusa Maru	Jap	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Socha Maru	Jap	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 26th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Yuenang	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., at 3 p.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 4th June
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Loksang	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 33rd inst., at 10 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Kaifong	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Apr., at 10 a.m.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Kishu Maru	Jap	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Apr.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Theriot	Brit	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 24th inst., at 12 Noon
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Borneo Maru	Brit	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 24th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via DAIEN & JAPAN, &c.	Tijlbeet	Dut	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 26th inst.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRERA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

s.s. "VIGO" ... 4th April.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

s.s. "KIOTO" ... 16th April.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RENN & Co., CARTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 23rd March, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 24th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th March, D'light.
SWATOW AND HANGKOK	"CHENGTHU"	On 28th March, 10 A.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHOL & H'PHONG & RAIFONG	"CHENGTHU"	On 2nd April, 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore THURSDAY, Mar. 24th, at 12 Noon.
 "HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. Couper MONDAY, Mar. 28th, at 1 P.M.
 Calling at Swatow for Passengers Only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Date	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" ... 11,000	On or about 4th April
	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000	On or about 27th April.

MARSHALLS via SAIGON, HINGA, FORB, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, FORT SAID	"OORDILLER" ... 10,000	On or about 23rd March.
	"OHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 14th April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSEL,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING

(NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,000	28th Mar. 11 A.M.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"NANKIN"	7,000	5th Apr.	do.
"DUNERA"	5,414	14th Apr.	Sydney, Colombo, & Bombay
"KILBERR"	8,000	16th Apr.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"SOUTHERN"	7,000	23rd Apr.	do.
"DILWANA"	5,400	3rd May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGOYA"	7,000	13th May	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"FLASSY"	7,348	16th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	24th June	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" ... 6,966 ... 24th Mar. 10 A.M. Calcutta via Singapore, Pango & Good

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	9th April	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	2nd May	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TORILLA"	5,200	24th Mar.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
"SOUJAN"	5,696	25th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUNERA"	5,400	30th Mar.	Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the portion of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gorman & Dove, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Thursday, 24th March.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" (Omitting Mauritius) ... Thursday, 14th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th April.

"INDUS MARU" ... Sunday, 10th April.

SAIGON, HANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Friday, 1st April.

Excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Friday, 8th April.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Formosa, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

ONE STEAMER ... Middle of April.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"CELESTES MARU" ... Wednesday 23rd March.

ONE STEAMER ... Middle of April.

Taking Cargo to Fisco, Panama Zone & Cuba.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Yokohama.

"BOURAYAMA MARU" ... Monday, 28th March.

KENLING via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 27th Mar.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOSSU MARU" ... Friday, 25th Mar.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. KASADA, Manager, No. 1 Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

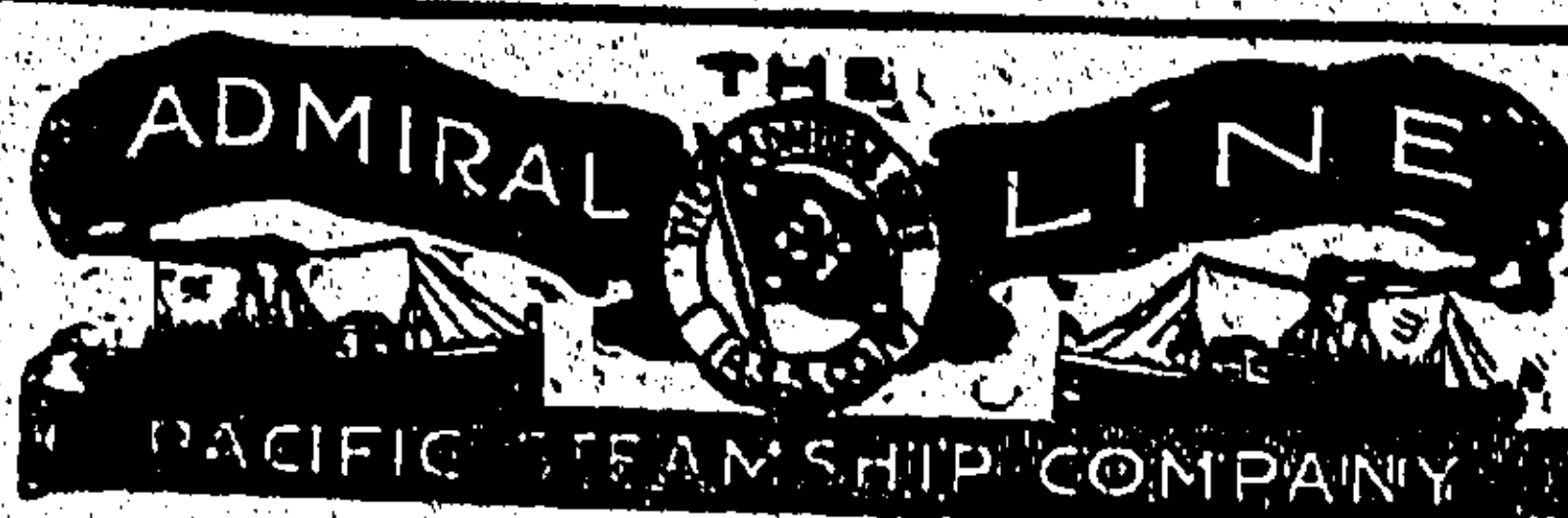
AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINE AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	25th April	30th April.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and passage apply to: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH.

(Calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports).

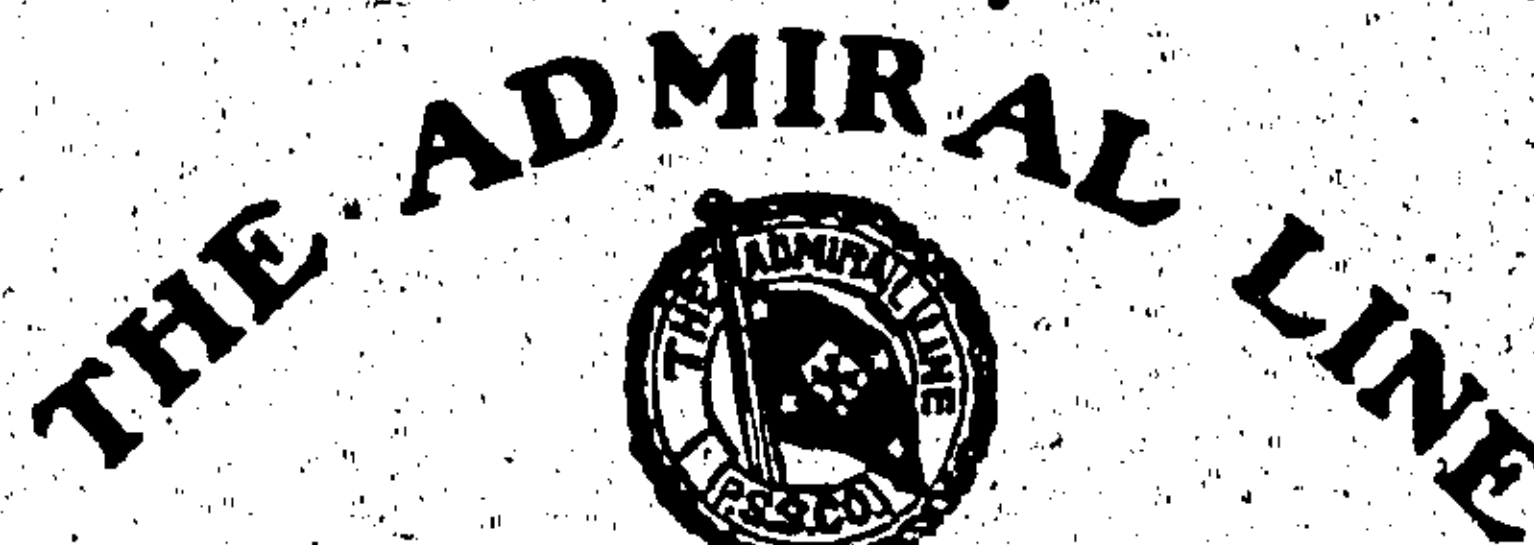
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Sailing May 14th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Sailing June 18th
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Sailing July 25th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Sailing Aug. 30th

Information regarding rates, accommodation etc., Apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [662]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports).

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" Freight Only About March 27th.

"CROSSEYS" ... do. About April 21st.

"CROSSEYS" ... For MANILA ... April, 9th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE" Freight only About April 24th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.B. STEAMERS

GLYMONT ... For SINGAPORE Direct ... Mar. 30th.

CADARETTA ... April 10th.

LAKE FARRAR ... April 20th.

LAKE ONAWA ... May 19th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5th FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Adm.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

WM. HY. WEBB, ... April 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

AGENTS.

5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"Eurasia" ... 28th March

To SAN FRANCISCO (via) MANILA

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

"West-Evil" ... 28th March

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or

Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 8008.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Negata Maru	22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	Yanchow	22nd inst.
STRAITS	Torilla	22nd inst.
JAPAN	Muroran Maru	22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	AB Maru	24th inst.
STRAITS	Kashmir	24th inst.
	Euryalus	26th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Colombia	Wednesday, 23rd, 8.30 A.M.
Haiphong, Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia	Borneo Maru	Wednesday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Celebes Maru	Wednesday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Dairen, Japan, and San Francisco	Tama Maru	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Takao	Choyang	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai, and North China	Kaiping	Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong		
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Tanda	Thursday, 24th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hai Hong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Susang	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Wing Shing	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Haikao	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Xuanang	Thursday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Hydrangea	Thursday, 24th, 3.30 P.M.
Swatow	Tai Ming	Thursday, 24th, 4.30 P.M.
Batavia and Wuchow	Kwang Eng	Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hanoi	Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Port Bayard, Saigon, and Haiphong	Whangpo	Friday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tibodas	Friday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Dairen	Baku Maru	Friday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Takao		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, Aden, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Kashmir	Saturday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, at 24th Mar. 5 p.m.		
Shanghai, N. China	Yingchow	Saturday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"NINGHOW"	5TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ATREUS"	13TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ELPENOR"	26TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PYRRHUS"	3RD MAY London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"DEMODOCUS"	17TH MAY London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"KT. OF THE GARTER"	30TH MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"IDOMENEUS"	13TH APR. Havre & Liverpool.
"AJAX"	19TH APR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TYNDAREUS"	13TH APR.
"PROTESILAUS"	4TH MAY
"TEUCER"	25TH MAY

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUVA OR PANAMA).

"LAERTES"	27TH MAR. via Suez.
"HOMER"	13TH APR. for Liverpool.
"IDOMENEUS"	3RD MAY for London.
"PYRRHUS"	21ST JUN for London.
"ANCHISES"	7TH JULY for London.
"TIRESIAS"	

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U.S. \$1,489,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Incorporated with the CHUNG NGOI SUN TO (Chinese Daily Press).

Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Terms for Advertising (Translation fee) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 121, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents. Documents translated from or into Classical Colloquial Chinese.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—6, Des Voeux Road Central. Hankow Branch—Fung Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. DEANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

March 23rd.

On LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	2/5
Bank Bills, on demand	9/5	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/5	
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/5	
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/5	
On PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand	67 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	73 1/2	
On NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	50 1/2	
On BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer	184
Bank Bills, on demand	184	
On CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	184
Bank Bills, on demand	184	
On SHANGHAI—	Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days sight	—	
On YOKOHAMA—	On demand	97
On MANILA—	On demand	107
On SINGAPORE—	On demand	107
On HATYAI—	On demand	133 1/2
On HONGKONG—	On demand	nom.
On SAIGON—	On demand	86 1/2
On BANGKOK—	On demand	86 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$3.00	
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	\$71.40	
Bar Silver per oz.	33 1/2	

Hongkong	10 cents piece	\$0.02 Premium.
Hongkong	20	\$0.10 Discount.
Canton	20	14.40
Canton	10	0.00

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Canton Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers—The National Provincial London Bank and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TBUYEE PHIL, Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [73]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, February 23rd, 1921. [50]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 50,000,000
Deposits ... Frs. 885,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board: André Bartholot
Directors: A. J. Pernotti
General Manager: A. J. Pernotti

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Lyon, Hongkong, Yankaito, Manille, Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Hankow, New York, Bordeaux, Tunis, Dunkerque, Batavia.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centers of the World.

Telegraphic Address: OHLBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTAGNIER, Manager.
Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [51]



THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

AND

THE CIGARETTE FOR THE CONNOISSEUR.

Sold by all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:—\$15,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$2,500,000
Sterling ... \$2,500,000
Silver ... \$2,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: G. T. M. ECKERS, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. DOWNEY, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.
Hon. Mr. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARNES, Esq.
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PAIRES BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, February 26th, 1921. [8]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 80,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 45,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 9,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karemko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pimen, Shinshiki, Taiden, Tainan, Takow, Tamini, Tohyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PAIRES BANK, LTD.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOR, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41]

THE CHINA SPECIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 22, GAZETTE BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors: MR. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager: MR. L. S. HOLM.
Asst. Manager: MR. E. T. WONG.
Hongkong Manager: MR. I. P. ASHLEY.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ... 500,000.00

DIRECTORS: Mr. Fong Wai Tze, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Ehon Son, Mr. Kan Ying Fo, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ohing Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yim Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ohing Nam, Mr. Ng Chang Luk, Mr. Kan Chin Nam.

Chief Manager: MR. Kan Tung Fo.
Asst. Manager: MR. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES: LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, PENANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, MANILA, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA.

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts 4 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.

KAN TUNG FO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [81]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CLEVERLEY, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria Hongkong, London.

Office 121, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,050,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandey, New York, Singapore, Dacca, Karachi, Benares, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. G. WILSON, Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [4]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 18bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 36,000,000.00
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 69,547,203.54

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Manille, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yankaito, Shanghai, Canton, Harbin, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Port Arthur, Dairen, Seoul, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji, Kobe, Nagasaki, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Hankow, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England; Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARBOT, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [6]